BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 25 JUNE, 1839. No. 3250.

FOR BORDEAUX TOUCHING AT THE MAURITIUS.—The ... ship "*Paquet Boat Bordelais.*" 265 tons, Captain J. T. SIBADEY, will be dispatched about the 10th Proximo, has excellent accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadow Street, 25th June, 1839.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.—The fast sailing Barque EAMONT, Capt. N. BURTSALL, For Freight or Passage, apply to FRITH AND CO.—Nesbit Lane, 25th June, 1839.

PROCLAMATION. *Bombay—to Wit* By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, at the Court House, on Friday, the 5th day of July next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all treasons, murders, and other felonies; perjuries, trespasses, and other crimes and misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof; and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all treasons, murders, felonies, forgeries, perjuries, crimes, extortions misdemeanors, trespasses, wrongs, oppressions, had, done, and committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the Native Princes of India, in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all treasons, murders, piracies, robberies, trespasses, misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Twenty-fourth day of June, in the third year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો— (શ્રી•મુમબઇમાં) કું•ઢંઢેરો•કઢવા•તથા•ખબર•ફીર્માથી•અહેર•કરવાજે•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુદીકોરટની•ચુકરીમ•કોરટ•આગલ•રોશન•બેશરો•જે•ઠરાણે•કોરટ•લરેચ•તેજ•ધેરમો•શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં•કોરટ•મધે•ચુકરવારને•દીને•તારીખ ૫ મી•જુલાઇ•આવતા•મહીનાનીએ•કલાક ૧૧ નો•પેહેલા•પોકારનાં•રોશ[illegible] અને•તેજ•જગો•ઉપર•તેજ•વેલાએ•આદમીરાલટી•શેરીફ•એટલેજે•દરીઆવરદી•ખાતાનાં•નેમાવની•શાલા•બેશરો•શાશવારૂકે•જેકોઇ•માણશનો•ટંટો•અથવા•ખુંન•અથવા•વાંકાણમોની•ચોરી•અથવા•દરીઆનાં•ચાંચી આ•ચોરો•અથવા•તરકટ•અથવા•ફરેક•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•કોએ•તેકનો•નેમાવ•છાંડે અને•કું•શરીક•ખબર•ફીર્માથી•આપુચજે જેકોઇ•માણશનો•ટંટો•કરવા•ચોરી•કરવા•ખુન•કરવા•તરકટ•કરવા•કરેક•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•કોએ•તે•માણશ•પોતાનો•મુદો•ખરો•કરવા•શારૂ•જે•દાકાડો•ઉપર•કાપેલોકે•તે•દાકાડે•તથા•ઉપર•કાપેલા•ઠરાણે•તાંકાં•તેકનાં•ચુકવાકી•અગાર•શારેદી•આપે અને•પોતે•હાજર•થાએ•અને•તેવાં•માણશો•કોરટનાં•કોકમ•વગર•કોરટમાંથી•જાએ નકી—તારીખ ૨૪ મી•જુન•તથા•અંગરેજ નીરાણી•વીકટોરીઆનુ•વરશ•તરીકુ જે—એલ—જનશન—શરીફ

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits of *William Morley*, formerly a Captain of Artillery in the service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esquire*, Registrar of this Honorable Court. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of June, 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK, *Proctor for Petitioner.*

ON Tuesday next the 25th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned, viz. an Invoice of Silk Hats for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, an Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of Glass bottom Globe Lamps, Plated and Brass do. Double and single branched Wall Shades with Plated Stems, Spare Flowerred and plain Shades, Large and small Phials, an Invoice of Hardware consisting of patent Chest Locks, gilt Drawer knobs and Rings of sizes &c. China Toys, Pictures in gilt Frames, a quantity of neat and useful Household Furniture, consisting of Couches, Chairs, Beds teads, Almirahs, Teapoys; a large Rocking Horse &c.

At 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Bombay, 25th June 1839.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders for the supply of one thousand five hundred Coombs of Bombay Salt, at the rate of 77 Cochin Parrahs per Coomb, for the use of the Cochin Government will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin until the 30th August next, and the most advantageous offer, accompanied by a security for the due fulfilment of the same, will be accepted, if approved of by the Circar. Tenders will be opened in this Office on the 1st of Sept. next, when either the parties making the Tenders or their Agents must be present.

The Salt to be delivered at Muttoncherry in Cochin by the 30th of December next, when payment for the same will be made.

The Sea Custom duty at Cochin on the above quantity, and expenses for landing the same will be paid by the Cochin Government.

(Signed) T. VENCATA SOOBIAH DEWAN.

Ernacollum, in Cochin Huzzoor

Cutcherry, 3d June. 1839.

ON Wednesday next the 26th Inst. *Messrs Robert Frith & Co.* will submit to Public Sale without reserve at their rooms an invoice of pictures on strainers and varnished, amongst which are Portraits of Queen Victoria, the Coronation, Napoleon at Waterloo, Madam Vestris, Celebrated Actresses, Duke of Wellington, Cattle scenes, &c. &c an Invoice of Linen, Table Cloths and Towelling; Slightly damaged bleached and unbleached Long Cloths and Madapollams; Drab and Black Hats, Buggy whips; Champagne glasses: Ham Shrimp paste.: Packets of Soda Water powders; Russia Oil, Quills, a file of the *Courier* from 1827 to 1837; Barrels of Gun powder: some fine Sparkling Champagne: a few casks of rejected Beer: and a variety of other Articles.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH AND Co.—Have received for sale on Commission, some very fine Port Wine which they can recommend. Price Rs. 10 per dozen, sample Bottles 1 Rs. each.

SADDLERY FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co. have received for sale a fresh imported Invoice of the above, consisting of stuffed Ladies Saddles with Bridles; spare double Bridles; Head Stall reins; spare bridles; Headstalls, and a variety of spare articles.

FOR SALE a high caste Arab Charger; color Black; perfectly steady under fire.

Apply to Messrs ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. Ex-Triumph, Champaigne in Cases of 3 Dozen.

Quarts @.. Rs. 36 per Dozen.

A few Hhds. of Superior Pale Brown Serry at....." 325 per Hhd.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND Co.

Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. *Leckie and Co.*

Wines received from Messrs. *Hemery Brothers* of Jersey, per *Thomas Coutts*, 3 doz. and 6 doz. cases.

Sherry, Pale, Amontillado.. ....@ Rs.	18	₱ dozen.
Claret, Lafitte vint: 1834..... ,,	20	,,
Hock, Growth of Rudesheim vint. 1825 ,,	20	,,
Sparkling Champaign, 1st Growth of a. i. 1834..... ,,	35	,,
Champaign, Cognac Pale.. .. .. ,,	15	,,
Cognac Cherry Brandy..... ,,	15	,,

Ditto..Ditto from Messrs. *C. P. Fletcher, and Co.* of London per *Triumph* in 1 dozen cases,

Sparkling Champaign..... ....@ Rs.	35	₱ dozen.
Claret St. Julian, 1834.... ..... ,,	18	,,
Claret St. Estephe, 1834..... ,,	16	,,
Barclay Perkins and Cos. Pale Ale, per *Thos. Coutts*.... ..... ,,	45	per Hhd.

FOR SALE.—At the Shop of *Rustomjee Nesserwanjee and Co.* (*late Pestonjee Bhiccajee.*) The following articles, recently imported per Ship "Triumph," viz. Pine Berkley, double and single Gloster and Chedder Cheeses, Smoking and Spiced Bacon, Sauces of all sorts, Pickles, Mustard, Macaroni, Pearl Barley, Tart Fruits, Jam and Jelly, fresh and salted Salmon, Red Herrings in Tin Canister and white Herrings in Keg, Anchovy and Herring Paste,

ALSO

Cape Garden Seeds and Green Peas, recently imported per Ship "Wm. Harris."—Apollo Street, Bombay 24th June, 1839.

FOR SALE.—Two Brace of Grey Hounds just arrived from England, and several other English Dogs, as also some Canary Birds and Goldfinches.

Apply to MR. SAUNDERS VICTORIA HOTEL.

Bombay, 24th June 1839.

MESSRS. SPRAGUE AND Co. have received by the *William Harris* a variety of genuine Patent and other Medicines, consisting of Janing's Effervescing Cheltenham Salts, Allingham's Rotterdam Corn Solvent, James's Horse Blister, Hydriodate of Potass, &c. &c.

Also a few pairs of Dollands' grey and black glasses (Eye preservers), Hair sieves in nests, Atkinson's Bear's grease, Essence of Verbina &c. &c.

Rampart Row, 24th June 1839.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Bengal Government to despatch a Clipper from Calcutta for Suez, on the 14th of July next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt*

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1839.

With reference to the above notice, the Post Master General begs to notify, that a Mail will be kept open at this Office until 4 P. M of the 1st proximo, for the reception of letters to be transmitted to Calcutta for dispatch in the Clipper proceeding thence to Suez, on the 14th of the same month.

E. E. ELLIOT.—*Post Mr. Genl.*

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 22nd June 1839.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, June 22nd 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

Much complaint prevails in the bazar of the great dullness of trade and the difficulty of collecting cash, which the distrust and want of confidence arising fram the great sacrifices of prosperity in the Opium trade with-holds from circulation.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Several purchases have been made within the past few days, in anticipation of the arrivals of intelligence by the Steamer, at about previous prices.

The following are a few of the particulars.

17th 150 Bales of Broach.....@	Rs	130 3 0	₱ Cdy.
18th 500 ditto. of ditto.....@	,,	141 0 0	₱ do.
,, 500 ditto. of ditto.....@	,,	141 8 0	₱ do.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—We are still without intelligence from China and the market remains closed.

GINGER (*Malabar*).—We have to note the following purchases.

600 robins.....@	Rs	26½	₱ Candy.
200 ditto.....@	"	27	₱ do.

and the market has since risen.

HEMP (*Concan*).—100 candies have been purchased at Rs 42 ₱ Candy.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER.—A further arrival has taken place and the market is greatly depressed.

METALS.—Are inclining to fall as they usually do at this season when stocks accumulate and there is no outlet. The following small sales were made in the begining of the week.

10 Tons square and 20 tons round Nail Rod Iron.....@	Rs	47½	₱ Cdwdy
10 ditto sheet Iron.....@	,,	8½	₱ Cwt.
10 ditto hoop do.....@	,,	7½	₱ do.

ORSIDUE.—A sale of 2800 lbs appears on our returns at Rs 1 and 10 annas, ₱ lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Continue scarce and are in demand. A preference is still shown to Notes of the Four ₱ cent Loan of 1835-36 over those of 1832-33.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Since some transactions which took place about the end of last week at 2s 1 1/4d ₱ rupees at 6 months sight, we have heard of no others. Exchange is supposed to be declining.

Do. ON CALCUTTA.—AS no Govt. bills are to be had, and distrust prevails to a considerable extent, shipments of Rupees continue to be made.

FREIGHT.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Is very difficult to be had, and is almost nominal at Rs 15 to Rs. 16 ₱ Candy.

Do. TO ENGLAND.—Tonnage is abundant and freight scarce, which varies from 55s to 60s. as the Goods are addressed.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER

BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs as	Sell Rs as.
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000..	108-8	108-12
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000..	109 8	109-12
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10,000..	109-12	110-4
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No 15,500	111-8	111-12
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1829-30.....	111-12	112
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1832-33.....	105-4	105-8
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1833-36 (Company's.....	99-4	99-8
Five ₱ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35..Nominal.....	114	114-8

(None offering)

Course of Exchange.

	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102-12	103
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto.....ditto.....	101-8	102
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₱ 100 Dollars.		208
Bills on London @ 6 months sight.....	2-1½	2-1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11½	1-11½

Price of Bullion and Species

	Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₱ 100.....	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ₱ 100.....	220-8	220-12
German Crowns ₱ 100.....	213-8	214
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₱ £ Sic....	10	10-2
Sycee Silver large ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs..None in the market.....	104	104-4
Ditto do. small ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs.....ditto.....	103-12	104

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London.....	3 0 0 a 3 8 0 ₱ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do
Ditto Port Louis.....	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do
Ditto Calcutta.....	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do
Bombay to Madras.....	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do
Ditto Colombo.....	1 0 0 a 1 8 0 do
Ditto Whampoa.....	2 8 0 do
Ditto Batavia.....	2 0 0 do
Bombay to Singapore.....	2 0 0 do
Ditto Bussorah.....	3 0 0 do
Ditto Bushire.....	28 0 do

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR. Can you tell me how many Christian Sects there are in Europe and in America, and if these People are cordial and friendly among themselves? But, in case you have not taken so wide a range, can you tell me, how many there are in England, and how they feel towards each other? Could you also tell me, which of these it would be most advisable to join; because, as in the case of the Parsee Boys, the other day, who have perhaps become *douce Presbuterians* I should like to know, which Sect you would prefer, in case any of my Native Friends should ask the question, and I might not be able to satisfy them on the score of the selection of a proper form of worship; for *one Teacher* tells you *one thing*, and *another Preacher* tells you *it's opposite*; they differ so widely, often quarrel, and abuse each other, that quiet and orderly People do not like to be drawn into such.

A. VORTEX.

Bombay, 22d June 1839.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO THE NATIVE DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1838.

Bombay, 1st May 1839.

NAMES	Amount Donation.	Amount Ann. Subs.
Awdry, The Hon'ble Sir John Wither, Knight Puisne Judge and Vice President of the Institution.....	200 0 0	0
Second Donation	100 0 0	0
Armitage, Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Adam, G. Esq.....	20 0 0	0
Anderson, The Honorable G. W. Esq. Member of Council.....	50 0 0	0
A. B. through Mr. LeGeyt.....	10 0 0	0
Agancor, James, Esq.....	15 0 0	0
Atmaram Kessowjee, Esq.....	10 0 0	0
Ardaseer Furdonjee, Esq. of Canton dlrs. 15....	33 2 4	0
A Friend of the Institution, dlrs. 50.....	110 8 0	0
Abba Succojee, Esq.....	10 0 0	0
Armitage, E. Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Boyd, W. S. Esq.....	100 0 0	0
Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.....	100 0 0	100
Bell, John, Esq. Secretary to the Dispensary..	30 0 0	15
Barn, D. E. Esq.....	0 0 0	25
Bruce, W. C. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Barr, D. Colonel.....	0 0 0	25
Beck, W. W. Esq.....	0 0 0	12
Ball, Gungadher Shastree, Esq.....	0 0 0	10
Borradaile, H. Esq.....	50 0 0	0
Ballcrushna Wassowdeojee, Esq.....	10 0 0	0
Burns, F. Captain of the Ship *Caledonia*.....	15 0 0	0
Burjorjee Manickjee, Esq. of Canton dlrs. 10....	22 1 7	0
Bomanjee Jamsetjee, Esq. dlrs. 15.....	33 2 4	0
Burjorjee and Dorabjee Framjee, Esqs. Canton dlr. 10.....	22 1 7	0
Bomanjee Manickjee, Esq. Canton dlrs. 10.....	22 1 7	0
Bhawoo Ruckmajee, Esq.....	5 0 0	0
Carr, T. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay and Vice President.....	100 0 0	0
Compton, The Honorable Sir Herbert Abington Draper, Knight, Chief Justice and Vice President.....	100 0 0	0
Crawford, W. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Compton, S. Esq.....	50 0 0	0
Crushmajee Dunkersett, Esq.....	100 0 0	0
Church, W. Esq.....	0 0 0	20
Cruickshank, J. F. Captain.....	20 0 0	0
Cursetjee Ardeeseer, Esq.....	0 0 0	25
Cursetjee Cowajee, Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Cardwell, T. Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Esq. of Canton dlrs. 10....	22 1 7	3
Cowasjee Eduljee, Esq. do. dlrs. 50.....	110 8 0	0
Cursetjee Shapoorjee, Esq. do. dlrs. 15.....	33 2 4	0
Cooverjee Jewajee, Esq. do. dlrs. 5.....	11 0 9	0
Cowasjee and Pestonjee, Messrs.....	0 0 0	12
Canoba Ballajee, Esq.....	10 0 0	0
Cursetjee Manickjee, Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Doveton, B. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Dickinson, T. Col.....	0 0 0	25
Davidson, F. M. Esq.....	0 0 0	15
DeGal, J. M. Esq.....	0 0 0	15
De Silva, J. Esq.....	8 0 0	15
Danlop, The Hon'ble J. A. Esq. Member of Council.....	100 0 0	0
Dhackjee Dadjee Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Davidson, D. Esq.....	0 0 0	10
Dinshaw Dadabhoy, Esq.....	0 0 0	25
Dinshaw Dadabhoy, Esq. (Jilanah).....	10 0 0	0
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.....	0 0 0	20
Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Esq. of Canton dlrs. 50..	110 8 0	0
Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee, Esq. do. dlrs. 15..	33 2 4	2
Dhossabhoy Hormusjee, Esq. do. dlrs. 6....	13 4 1	0
Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee, Esq. do. dlrs. 15....	33 2 4	0
Dhunjeebhoy Nesserwanjee, Esq. do. dlrs. 10.	22 1 7	0
Diniar Dorabjee Esq. do. 5.....	11 0 9	0
Edmonds, W. Esq.....	33 0 0	0
Ewart, R. W. Esq.....	0 0 0	39
Egan, J. B. Esq.....	0 0 0	15
Farish The Honorable James Esq. Governor and President.....	200 0 0	100
Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.....	200 0 0	100
Farquharson A. Esq.....	30 0 0	40
Faria, Sir Roger.....	0 0 0	30
Framjee Pestonjee, Esq.....	500 0 0	50
Second Donation	100 0 0	0
Finlay, A. S. Esq.....	0 0 0	40
Fernandez, B. Esq.....	0 0 0	20
Falconer, J. J. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Framjee Ruttonjee, Esq.....	0 0 0	20
Frith, J. G. Esq.....	0 0 0	25
Fawcet H. Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Fernandez, J. J. Esq.....	0 0 0	15
Farrar, T. Esq.....	0 0 0	25
Furdoonjee Limjee Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Framjee Nesserwanjee, Esq.....	0 0 0	20
Fraser, S. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Framjee Herajee, Esq. of Canton, dlrs. 20.....	44 3 2	0
Grey, W. S. Esq.....	100 0 0	30
Griffith, J. G. Colonel.....	0 0 0	30
Grant Lewis Esq.....	0 0 0	40
Giberne, G. Esq.....	50 0 0	0
Glen, Joseph E q.....	0 0 0	20
Greenhill, D. Esq.....	0 0 0	20
Glasson, G. T. Esq.....	50 0 0	0
Howard W Esq.....	50 0 0	50
Hutchison, F. Esq.....	0 0 0	10
Higginson, H. B. Esq.....	0 0 0	40
Hormusjee Bhicajee, Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Hormusjee Framjee, Eqs. of Canton, bl. 10.....	22 1 7	0
Heerjee bhoy Rustomjee, Esq. do. 25.....	55 4 0	0
H. and N. Cursetjee, Messrs. do. 50.....	110 8 0	0
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq.....	500 0 0	100
Jehangirjee Cursetjee Esq.....	0 0 0	40
Jeffreys, The Venerable Archdeacon.....	30 0 0	0
Jugonathjee Sunkersetjee Esq.....	200 0 0	50
Jeffries, Thomas & Co. Messrs.....	0 0 0	20
Jehangir Nesserwanjee.....	0 0 0	30
Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Esq.....	0 0 0	25
Jugonath Govindjee, Esq.....	5 0 0	0
Jehangir Nowrojee, Esq.....	0 0 0	10
Jardine, W. Esq. of Canton, dlrs. 50.....	110 8 0	0
Jumoojee Nesserwanjee, Esq. do. 5.....	11 0 9	0
Jalbhoy Cursetjee, Esq. do. 5.....	11 0 9	0
King, G. S. Esq.....	0 0 0	20
Khemchund Motecchund, Esq.....	0 0 0	51
Larkins, J. P. Esq.....	20 0 0	33
Little, J. Esq.....	0 0 0	20
Legget, F. Esq.....	0 0 0	15
LeMessurier, A. S. Esq.....	50 0 0	0
LeGeyt, P. W. Esq.....	0 0 0	15
Lyon Edward, Esq.....	0 0 0	20
Luxemon Govindjee, Esq.....	30 0 0	10
Mackie, W. Esq.....	100 0 0	0
Marriott, S. Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Mahomed Ibrahim, Mukba, Esq.....	25 0 0	20
Malcolm, The Rear Admiral Sir Charles.....	50 0 0	0
Marcus, Joseph Esq.....	10 6 0	10
McLeod, Crawford, Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Martinnant, Es. Esq.....	10 0 0	0
Martin, S. Esi.....	0 0 0	25
Morris, J. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Malvery, J. J. Esq.....	0 0 0	15
Mathies and Barron, Messrs.....	0 0 0	30
McGrigor, J. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Montriou, W. A. Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Morgan, E. C. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Mainwaring, W. B. Esq.....	0 0 0	15
Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Manickjee Limjee, Esq.....	0 0 0	15
Muncerjee Pestonjee, Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Moraba, R. P.....	10 0 0	0
Morehead, C. Dr.....	20 0 0	0
Mahomed Yoosoof Moorgay Cazee.....	0 0 0	10
Matheson, James Esq. of Canton dlrs. 50..	110 3 0	0
Matheson, Alexander Esq....do..do..10..	22 0 0	0
Manakjee Cursetjee, Esq.....	20 0 0	10
Nicol, J. D. Esq.....	0 0 0	40
Noton, B. Esq.....	30 0 0	0
Nesbit, R. Rev.....	5 0 0	0
Noton, G. Esq.....	0 0 0	15
Nowrojee Dorabjee, Esq.....	5 0 0	
Nanabhoy Pramjee Cowasjee, Esq. Canton dlrs. 50.....	110 8 0	0
Nesserwanjee Bomanjee, Esq..do.. 10.....	22 1 7	0
Patch J. Esq.....	50 0 0	50
Petrie, Captain of the *Slain Castle*.....	15 0 0	0
Pestonjee Merwanjee, Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Pallanjee Nesserwanjee, Esq. Canton dlrs. 10..	22 1 7	0
Pestonjee Cowasjee, Esq.....do..5.....	11 0 9	0
Reid, L. H. Esq.....	50 0 0	0
Ross, J. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Ross, D. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Russell, J. A. Esq.....	0 0 0	35
Ruttonjee Dadabhoy, Esq.....	0 0 0	15
Rugoonath Hurrychundjee, Esq.....	10 0 0	0
Skinner, J. Esq.....	0 0 0	40
Skinner, C. B. Esq.....	0 0 0	20
Smith, R. Esq.....	0 0 0	40
Sindry, J. Esq.....	20 0 0	20
Sinclair, P. Captain.....	20 0 0	0
Spencer, N. Esq.....	0 0 0	10
Smith, D. B. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Sonnenkalb, J. H. Eqs.....	0 0 0	40
Smyttan, G. Esq.....	0 0 0	25
Stewart, Esq. Purser of the Ship *Buckinghamshire*.....	20 0 0	0
Succaram Luxmonjee, Es,.....	30 0 0	20
Succaram Banoojee, Esq.....	0 0 0	10
Sorabjee Pramjee, Esq.....	0 0 0	15
Sawucksha Rustomjee, Es. Canton dlrs. 10.....	22 1 7	0
Shreecrushna Wassodeojee, Esq.....	10 0 0	0
Soolochunam Modaelier, Esq. Sherishtadar of Tinnevelly.....	200 0 0	0
Turner, H. B. Captain.....	25 0 0	0
Treacher, J. Esq.....	10 0 0	0
Turner, W. Esq.....	0 0 0	30
Takur Dongersey Esq.....	10 0 0	0
Tamolojee Rustomjee, Esq. Canton dlrs. 10.....	22 1 7	0
Vinayek Gungadher Shastree, Esq.....	200 0 0	0
Vishonath Balcrushnajee Esq.....	5 0 0	0
Wilson, The Revd. John D. D.....	20 0 0	0
Wood, E. M. Col.....	25 0 0	0
Wooler, J. H. Esq.....	2 0 0	31
Willoughby J. P. Esq.....	100 0 0	0
Williams, J. Esq.....	0 0 0	50
West, C. Esq.....	20 0 0	0
Woodcock, J. W. Esq,.....	0 0 0	50
Wright, J. Esq.....	0 0 0	50
Wright, James, Esq. of Canton dlrs. 20.....	44 3 3	0
Wallace, W. Capt. of the ship *Cowasje Family* dlrs. 10.....	22 1 7	0

Those, whose names are in Italics, are Office Bearers of the Dispensary.

HIGH WATER TABLE 25TH JUNE, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE
Tuesday.....	9 47	10 10
Wednesday.....	10 32	10 53
Thursday.....	11 13	11 33
Friday.....	11 53	0 14

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 24. Surgeon J. Howison, 25th Regt. N. I. from Poonah

DEPARTURES.

June 22nd Lieut Jackson, 19th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Do. Ensign C. Kneilers Do. Do. to Do.
Do. 24. Cadet P. M. Briggs, 21st Regt. N. I. to Poonah,
Do. Ensign J. M. Kiphen, 2d Queen's Royals to Do.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 21st Ship Columbo, Lieut McKellier, Master from Suez.

Passengers. As per last Courier dated the 23d Instant.

DEPARTURES—None.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N.	Persian Gulf	4th July
Sulamanney.....	Framjee Cawajee....	Calcutta..	10th July
Ann.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	China....	quick desp.
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawajee Esq..		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries & Co....	Bordeaux	10th July
Monarch.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde	Quick desp.
William.....	Skinner & Co	Calcutta..	ditto.
Wm. Sharpies.....	Higginson & Cardwell..	Liverpool	Quick desp.
Manchester.....	W. Nicol and Co.....	Ditto	ditto.
Albyn.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Ditto	5th July
Ann.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	London...	In. desp.
T. Worthington.....	Grey and Co.....	Calcutta..	28th June.
British Merchant....	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Liverpool.	
Thomas Coutts.....	B. & A. Hormasjee....	China....	15th July.
Surrey.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London.	In June.
Earl of Balcarras.....	Remington & Co.....		
Triumph.....	Do.		
Regia.....	Eduljee Pramjee.....		
Broad Oak.....	Remington & Co		
Jonnstone.....	Dirom Carter & Co...	Madras...	
Wm Harris.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	London ..	Quick desp
Bhetis.....	Dirom Carter & Co ..		
Hector.....	Edmond, Bibby & Co..		
Eamont.....	Frith & Co.....		Zanzibar
Castle Huntly.....	Cursetjee Cowajee&Co,	China...	end of June
Mahamoody.....	Monockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Penang & P. Gulph.	Quick desp.
Lady Wilmot Horton.	Bhicajee Rustomjee..	Zanzibar..	
Helen.....	N. Cursetjee and Co...	Calcutta..	1st July.
Fazal Cureim.....	Hajee Ebram Cadoo....	ditto.	26th June.
Hansa.....	Eduljee Framjee.....	Sydney..	
Stalkartt.....	Merwanjee Limjee....	Calcutta..	
British.....	Skinner & Co.....		
Columbo.....	Diram Carter & Co..		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. M. Ship Jupiter.

H. C. Vessels—Brig of war Euphrates.

,, ,, ,, Receiving Ship Hastings.

,, ,, ,, Steamer Semiramis.

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of the unfortunate encounter with the Beloochees alluded to in the supplement of last week, our loss, it will be seen, was greater than we there n stated, and there appears to have been great mismanagement as regards the Stores and sick men, left it would seem, to defend *themselves*, the rear guard having been allowed to pass them, and only casually remembered when almost too late.

We do not know to whom this gross neglect is attributable, but fortunate indeed, even with the loss sustained, may those who *managed* this affair considered themselves, in being spared some most *uncomfortable* reflections which must have harrassed them, had the massacre of the sick men (the expected consequence of this neglect) taken place; great want of precaution existed some where and we agree with our Correspondent that it is probable more will be heard of this matter.

The convoy, with the large amount of 22¼ lacks of of rupees for the Army, had got safely through the Bolan Passs and was at Quetta on the 13th May.

Our news from Shikarpore, as will be seen by the following letter, is favorable and gives prospect of the grand Army soon being supplied with the stores they so much require :---

Shikarpore,, June 4th.

The river has risen sufficiently high to fill "the Sinde Nuddee or Canal, and to our surprize, we saw the other morning the masts of 50 boats in our neighbourhood. They had come up during the night, and were laden with grain and other supplies for the Army. I rode down in the morning to see them, and found there was about six feet of water in the canal.

A large convoy with treasure and grain for the grand Army started from this the night before last. A Wing of the 23rd Bombay Native Infantry came up from Bukkur and joined by the 42nd Native Infantry and all the Detachment of Cavalry composed the escort. Captains Manning, of the 16th, Seaton, 35th, and Lieutenant Chalmers, 43rd, joined and accompanied the Detachment to proceed to their Corps. They will have a most trying march.

We have not been annoyed by the Beloochees lately. I dare say the attack on the Fort of Jani Dera has kept them quiet. Seth Mull, the Ex-Governor of Shikarpare, lately heard of the Ameer's intention to remove him, so he has walked off without waiting for his successor; and it is supposed he has gone to join the Shah. He is, however, a man of family or importance out of office.

We have now only a Detachment of Bombay Infantry and a Company of the 52nd Bengal Infantry, besides a Corps of Shah Shoojah's levy under Lieutenant Codrington, 800 strong.

I like the Bombay men and think them better set up and more soldier-like in their appearance than our own. They carry a Knapsack, a canteen, and a haversack, too much for a long march, and they look overloaded, but they are more ready, and can rough it better than Bengal Sepoys. The Officers are a good set of fellows, though they live in what we should think a very comfortless manner. The best of their tents seem scarcely worth the carriage and many have only a small Bechoba. Men and Officers wear white cloth covers to their hats, a plan which those of our party who have adopted, find a very good one. It is a good protection from the sun.

The weather now is cooler than it was a month ago, and I am inclined to believe that this place like many others has a worse name than it deserves. The mornings are cooler than at most Stations in India and the nights are very pleasant. I never recollect feeling in such general good health at this season of the year. The men too are healthy. The Levy for instanee has only 33 in Hospital out of 800.

We have more gram &c. here than the Commissariat Officers know what to do with and great quantities must be spoilt.

A letter from Bukkur of the 27th May confirms the account above given of the improved state of the country around Shikarpore. A striking effect appeared to have been produced on the Beloochee tribes by the unresisted occupation of Candahar, and that able Officer, Lieutenant Eastwick, of the Bombay establishment, Assistant to the Resident in Scinde, who has been in temporary charge of our political relations in that quarter, had, by his sagacity, conciliation, and firmness, acquired a useful influence over the population.

With the convoy, (accompanying above 4000 camels) referred to in the letter from Shikarpore, Brigadier Gordon, Commanding at Bukkur, had, under instructions from Government, made arrangements for following stores of tea, wine, and other comforts for the European Officers to be forwarded to the Army, 300 camels having been placed at the disposal of the merchants for that purpose."

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JUNE 10.

The Shipping Reports, since our last, have announced the following arrivals; viz. the *Gentoo*, Hollis, from Boston 28th Feb.; the *Vectis*, Isemonger, from the Cape of Good Hope 5th April; the *John Hepburne*, Robertson, from Moulmein 5th, and Rangoon 25th May; the *Indian Oak*, Rayne, from Madras 4th, and Vizagapatam 6th June, and the *Petrel*, Turcan, from Liverpool 1st Feb.

The *Gentoo* reports having passed a wreck (time or place not mentioned.)

A SMALL MISTAKE.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR.---In an obscure corner of the *Courier* of the 6th instant, is copied, from the *Plymouth and Devonport Advertizer*, the following paragraph.

The *Hamburg Borsenhalle*, announces the demise, at New York, of John Jacob Astor, of that city, 80 years of age. Mr. Astor leaves property valued at NINETY MILIONS OF SPANISH DOLLARS or about £18,000,000 sterling."

Now, although the value of Mr. Astors property, is neither *here* or *there*, to any of the readers of the *Courier*, yet for the sake of truth, I am inclined to come forward, and make the necessary correction, otherwise the good folks of this grilling country might imagine, that dollars were as plentiful in America, as brick bats upon the Calcutta streets. In *truth*, Mr. Astor was a wealthy Merchant, and no doubt left a large fortune, but not so extensive as the Dutchmen of Hamburg would have us believe. In 1830, Mr. Astor was for several weeks in a very precarious state of health, when his son informed this writer that his father had made a will in which he had bequeathed near *seven millions of Dollars*, and as money will double, at legal interest, in America in sixteen years, it is a fair calculation to make Mr. Astor worth at his death in 1839, about *nine millions* of dollars, or one million, eight hundred thousand pound sterling. So that an error has been made in *one* man's estate of *only* about EIGHTY ONE MILLIONS OF SPANISH DOLLARS or £16,400,000 sterling. Mr. Astor had the reputation of being the *second* individual in America, in point of wealth, which no doubt, was the fact. Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, died leaving thirteen millions of dollars: he was also a merchant, but notwithstanding the immense wealth of Girard and Astor, they were no doubt, two of the most miserable beings in existence—both were married, and both from mean and groveling dispositions drove their bosom companions, one to a mad house, and the other, to seek her support where best she could. Certainly when we look at the *beginning* of these men, there is cause of wonder at the *end*: GIRARD was an illiterate cabin boy in a small trading brig belonging to Bordeaux in France, who made his escape penniless and maked while the brig was trading at New York. ASTOR was a stupid Dutch emigrant, who was sold as a servant to a New York fur-merchant, to defray his passage across the Atlantic. GIRARD commenced his mercantile career at the keeper of a *grog-shop* with stock perhaps of the value of *ten* rupees: ASTOR as a pediar of Rabbit skins, one dozen as a stock of commerce, value SIX RUPEES—and what is singular, they each lived to nearly the same age and died, with about the same difference per cent, in their estates as at commencement, namely Girard commenced upon five dollars died worth THIRTEEN MILLIONS: Astor commenced upon three dollars and died worth NINE MILLIONS. So much for industry and perseverance.

Yours obediently.
BLUE RIDGE.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the following from Kedgeree :---"The *Bengal*, Marjoram, put back from sea, having been struck by a heavy Sea, and the Cargo supposed to be on fire; all hands obliged to keep the deck. On the 4th of June. in lat. 16. 47. N., long. 86. 13. E., passed close alongside a ship's lower mast and top on it."---JUNE 11.

H. M. S. *Favourite* left the pilot on the 8th instant. She conveys the *unopened* letter addressed by the Burmese Governor of Rangoon to Lord Auckland. If the worthy Woondock expected, therefore, to pass an affront on the Governor-General, he will, in homely phrase, find he has "caught a tartar."---*Ibid.*

We understand that Mr. Abercrombie Dick took the oaths as Judge of the Sudder Court, on Saturday last. We believethat Mr. Lee Warner is about to take his seat as one of the Judges of that Court.---*Ibid.*

The Semaphore of this morning announced the arrival of the *Child*, Lucas, from Boston 7th March.—June 12.

The Semaphore of this-morning reported the arrival of the *Popy*, McKenzie, from Singapore 30th ult.—June 13.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JUNE 8.

It is curious to observe, how differently circumstances appear to different people, though they would both seem to possess the same means of information. As an illustration of this, we publish the opinions of Correspondents of our contemporaries the *Harkaru* and *Englishman* of this morning—regarding Burmese affairs. One is dated Rangoon, the 16th May, and represents *Tharrawadie* as desirous of our expulsion from Hindoostan, while the *English man's* correspondent writing on the 17th breathes the sweet spirit of peace, and would have us believe that the Burman Monarch loved us better than any other nation in the world. We believe that there is a little exaggration in the latter description--and that he is not so great a fool as to seek a war with us, notwithstanding his reported threats on the subject--the publication of Sir William McNaghten's despatch, reporting the peaceful entry of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk into Kandahar, will no doubt preserve in *him* peaceful thoughts.

In another part of our paper will be found some remarks of our worthy namesake of Bombay--on a statement of ours relative to Steam matters, we have not time to look for the statements of the Great Western's doings, but if he can lay his hands upon our London namesake of the 24th December, he will find an account of the average steaming of the Liverpool, which was obliged, on her first attempt to get to America, to put back to Cork, and although a fine vessel is not, we believe, considered to be equal to the Great Western. Her average speed for the entire distance was 10¼ statute miles per hour--which more than bears us out in our estimate of 240 miles a day--and if the measure should be in nautical miles, the superiority of the vessels which we hope to see placed in the line between Suez and India, will no doubt make up that trifling difference. Every day some improvement is taking place in the construction of the Engines--or in the fuel--or the vessels themselves, and we do not think that we have assumed a greater degree of speed for the Indian Steamers than they will be found to possess. We wish our namesake could rouse up the Bombayites to join us--and thereby insure their *having a voice* in the mode of communication to be adopted between Bombay and Socotra.—*June* 10.

Notwithstanding the ruinous prices which were obtained at the last Opium sale, it has been determined to hold the next sale on Monday the 1st proximo, when 3145 chests will be offered for disposal to the public, comprizing 2345 chests of Behar and 800 of Benares, more or less.---June 12.

Four o'clock to-morrow is the hour appointed for laying the foundation stone of Pautsala, about to be established in connection with the Hindu College, and under the auspices of the Managing Committee of that excellent Institution. The stone will be laid by Mr. David Hare, whose selection,---bearing in mind the arduous efforts made by this gentleman, for a series of years, in disseminating instruction to the natives---is a happy compliment to worth and benevolence of character. However benighted---that is the favorite term---India may have been, it will in after ages be the proud boast of the British, that the light they have poured upon her has not been confined to single rays, but has been let in as a flood, the depths of which her children have been most anxious to try. Conspicuous amongst the most zealous of her benefactors in this respect, will stand the venerated name of---David Hare !---*Ibid.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.---As a a zemindar of the name of Rajkissen Ghose was proceeding to Burdwan, for the purpose of paying the Government rents, he was attacked in his palkee, by a band of thirty or forty robbers, armed with *latties*. Besides his six bearers, he had with him. a paik named Junnurdun. This man gallantly withstood the thieves and wounded six or seven of them with his sword, but being overpowered by numbers, at length fell under the blows which were showered upon him from all sides. The Baboo being thus deprived of his protector, was speedily relieved of the bag of treasure which he carried in his palkee. The brave paik was carried to a neighbouring thana, and is in a fair way of recovery. A man armed with a bow and arrows was subsequently found lurking in the neighbourhood, and there was little doubt of his being one of the gang, though there was no direct evidence of the fact.---*Ibid.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Rooms Town Hall on Wednesday, the 12th June 1839

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

(TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS PRESENT.)

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were first read and confirmed.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were elected Members; viz.

Messrs. Chas. Fraser, Geo. Remfry, J. H. Fergusson, H. G. French, Owen Potter and Major Halfhide

FOR ELECTION.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election at the next Meeting:

W. F. Stewart, Esq., of Mirzapore---proposed by Mr. W. Storm, seconded by Mr. D. W. H Speed.

J. W. Laidlay, Esq.---proposed by Mr. Robt. Watson seconded by Dr. Lpry.

A. K. Lindesay, Esq., (Civil Surgeon, Benares,)---proposed by Dr. Spry, seceeded by Dr Wallich.

H. Falconer, Esq., M. D., (Supt. of the H. C. Botanial Garden, at Saharumpore,)---proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Presgrave---proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Mr. W. Storm,

Archd. Sconce, Esq., (Collector ot Chittagong,) proposed by Dr Spry, seconded by Mr. Jas. Colquhoun.

L. J. H. Grey, Esq., C. S., (Berham pore.)---proposed by Mr. W. G. Rose, seconded by Mr. Wm. Storm.

R. C. Halkett, Esq., (Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore,)---proposed by Mr. Jas. Grant, seconded by Dr. Spry.

GRANT OF FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE USE OF E I SILK IN THE ARTS.

The Society first entered into the consideration of the motion made at the last Meeting by Mr. Watson relative to the propriety of adding the sum of 500 rupees to the contribution of a similar sum by Captain Jenkins for the purpose of encouraging, by money prizes, the best means of promoting the use of the Eri Silk in the Arts.

Mr. Robinson and Dr. Spry, severally addressed the Meeting, and the motion was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF A GOLD MEDAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BEDIER.

The proposition made by the President at the last Meeting, to mark the sense which the Society entertains for the valuable services M. Bidier in assisting the efforts of the Society to introduce the Cochineal insects into Bengal that the Society's Gold Medal be awarded was carried unanimously.

LIBRARY.

1. A History of English Gardening, Chronological, Biographical, Literary and Critical, tracing the progress of the Art in this country from the invasion of the Romans to the present time. By George W. Johnson, 1 vol. 8to. *Presented by the Author*

2. A Pamphlet on the use of crushed Bones as a Manure By Cuthbert William Johnson, Barrister at Law, Corr. Member of Maryland Hort. Society.

3. A Pamphlet containing Observations on the Employment of Salt in Agricalture, with directions for its application founded on practice. By Cuthbert William Johnson.

4. A Pamphlet on Liquid Manures. By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq.

The three foregoing brochures were presented by George W. Johnson, Esq.

5. Proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras. *By the Society.*

The Secretary in presenting this brochure to the Meeting directed the attention of the Meeting to an error which the General Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras has fallen into similar to the one lately made by the Bombay Agricultural Society. The Madras Society consider that the Agricultural Society of India receive an annual donation from the Government of 2,675 a year whereas it only receives 1000 rupees.

6 A Pamphlet on the cultivation of Flax in India *Presented by Alexander Rogers, Esq..*

MUSEUM AND NURSERY.

1. A specimen of Cotton grown in the Mymunsing District, presented by Mr. Hudson, Deputy Collector.

Note.---Mr. Hudson in a note to Dr. Spry mentions that the sample now submitted was the one he originally designed for the Museum and not the former sample, condemned by the Society as bad, which was nothing more than the padding of his elephent cuddee and sent by the mistake of his servant. The Cotton now submitted is short in staple but a useful Cotton.

2. A few Bootan Walnuts, the produce of Aleuritis triloca. *Presented by Lieutenant James Wemyss.*

3. A specimen of Brown Muscovado Sugar, manufactured from Cane, grown in the Soonderbunds. *Presented by Mr A. G. Harris.*

4. Twenty-five bags of Brazil Cotton Seed; presented by Mr. C. J Richards. *Particular allusion was made to the value of this contribution of Mr. Richards and Dr. Spry. stated that he had already forwarded a quantity of it to Tirhoot, Chittagong and Kishnaghur.*

5. A small supply of acclimated Mauritius Black Bean, ("*Pois noirs*",) an excellent fodder for castle; *grown in the Society's Nursery.*

6. A Bunch of Grapes, from a vine growing in the garden belonging to the Vicarage of the Roman Chatholic Church at Moorgheehutta. *Presented by Mr. Crow on Behalf of the Vicar.*

7. A squash, grown from American seed in the garden of Mr. Wm. Sterne

8. A specimen of Tobacco from Sandoway, and a quantity of Cashew Nuts from Hidgelee, presentd by Dr. Spry

9. A few Mapsules of the Rock plant, (a species of Didymocarpus) presented by Captain William Barnet.

This elegant little flower is indigenous to the cold range of the Himalays; during no season but the rains are they visible. Their cultivation, Captain Barnett writes, would repay any trouble to an enthusiastic person. This plant has been named by Dr. Wallich in his list of Nepal plants. The climate of Bengal is uncongenial to its growth.

This being the first Meeting after the completion of the different Reports by the Standing Committees on the different specimens of Staple Agricultural produce submitted for Society's Medals. The President called attention first to that of the Silk Committee.

The Committe in this Report state having made a careful inspection of all the samples (twelve in number submitted by six candidates) and selected what they deemed the best; they then broke the seals of the different letters which accompanied the parcels and found that Mr. Rose of Ramnaghur Factory, in the district of Murshedabad, was the successful competitor for the gold medal, but the letter which accompanied the sample entering into few of the details which are required by the 4th Rule of the Conditions, the Committee did not feel themselves justified in recommending that an award should be made and that whatever the nature of the sample of Silk sent in may be that unless the *quality of the soil* in which the Mulberry trees grew, the *precise mode of cultivation, manufacture* and *cost of production* be given so that the public may be instructed, the competitor ought not to be distinguished by the grant of a medal. From a like cause, coupled with the ordinary character of the other five competitors' samples, the committee did not consider the specimens of a character to merit any medal from the Society. Of the five, and next to that of Mr. Rose, the Committee regarded the sample submitted by Mr. F. W. Campbell residing at Commercolly, as the best. Adverting to the very beautiful specimen of silk submitted by Mr. Rose, who was awarded the Society's gold medal last year, and to whom the gold medal would be justly due, now for a second time, had he entered into more details, the president proposed Colonel, McLeod seconded, and it was resolved "That Mr. Rose have the gold medal awarded to him, on his furnishing the requisite information to the satisfaction of the Silk Committee"

AWARD OF THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY TO MR. BALESTIER, AMERICAN CONSUL AT SINGAPORE, FOR THE BEST SAMPLE OF SUGAR.

But one specimen of Sugar had been sent into compete for the Society's Medals. This was from Mr. Balestier, the American Consul at Singapore, whence Sugar for prizes by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India is now excluded, as the Straits at present possess an Agricultural Society of their own, but by a special resolution of the meeting held on the 12th September, 1838, Mr. Balestier was declared to be entitled to be a competitor for premia offered for the best samples of Sugar under existing conditions.

The Committee deem the sample submitted as *a strong grained useful Sugar which would answer well for refining; and that it might be classified "brown to good brown,"* notwithstanding therefore only one sample was offered, the Committee recommended that the Society's Gold Medal should be presented to Mr. Balestier, as an encouragement to the macufacture of this useful Sugar.

Dr. Spry mentioned that the paper on the mode of preparation on the details of a practical character which accompanied this Sugar, wes deemed of so much value by the Committee of Papers, that it had been printed in the volume of the Transactions which had just appeared.

NURSERY—FORTHCOMING DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR CANES.

A report by the Nursery Committee next followed, wherein the Committee state that they had, during the previous month, visited the Society's Nursery at the Botanical Garden, and that in deference to the suggestion of several Members offered at the last Meeting the period for the annual distribution of canes, should commence on the 1st of October. Moreover the Report mentions, that the last year's growth had been distributed amounting in number to no fewer than forty-two thousand. That as a rule of guidance in future every Member of the Society be permitted to claim 250 canes for his own use, and any number beyond that to be paid for at half an anna each.

The committee allude particularly to the luxuriance of the Guinea Grass cultivation, and Mauritius black bean, and also allude to the healthy and promising condition of "Nopalerie" with the late cochineal insect alive on them. The extent of the nursery is encreased by upwards of an acre since last year, and altogether amounts to six acres of land Mr. Fergusson considered that Members so wishing, should be supplied with canes at an earlier period than the 1st October, and it was decided that power should be given to the committee to distribute them earlier if practicable.—*June* 13.

We have been kindly favored by a friend with the following extract from a letter, dated Ava, 6th May, 1839 :---

"All is now quiet and tranquil at this place. The repeated shocks of the late earthquake have made a sad havoc in the country, and its effects are generally felt every where by all classes of people in a greater or less degree. Slight undulations of the earth are still occasionally preceptible, and keep the population in continual awe of a recurrence of this terrible dispensation of Providence! You must have, ere now heard of the tragical fate of the unfortunate Harapiet Maroot, who was crushed to death by the fall of his house, while he was sitting with his family and enjoying the sweets of domestic life. He was a patriotic and worthy soul, and held in high estimation by the Armenian Merchants here for the succour and pecuniary assistance he rendered to his poor and itinerant couutrymen. Of politics, I have nothing new to communicate. Notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary, I am decidedly of opinion that we shall not be obliged to go to war with the Burmese. I see some sapient writers at Rangoon, in their letters to the leaders of the journals of your presidency, feel a delight in indulging in idle theories and fanciful speculations, and in giving a local habitation and a name to such things, designs and intentions as exist nowhere, but in their own distempered imaginations! So you must not all be so credulous, [I do not say such great fools,] as to believe their absurd political doctrines to be all true." —*Ibid.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla 24th May, 1839.---The following Appointment was made in the General Department North Western Provinces, on the 21th instant:

Assistant Surgeon James Alexander Dunbar, M. D., to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Azimgurh.

Simla 23th May, 1839.---At the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to make the following temporary appointment:

Colonel Shelton, of Her Majesty's 44th Foot, to be a Brigadier of the 2d Class, and to command the Troops at Kurnaul, the Head Quarters of the Sirhind Division are fixed else where.

The Major of Brigade at Ferozepore will repair to Kurnaul, to which Station he will be attached, while the Services of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Division are required at Ferozepore

J. STUART, *Lt Col.*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept. with the Rt. Hon'ble the Gov. Genl.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.---JUNE 15.

Attack by the Kamptees.—Since we published the account of the attack by the Kamptees on the military station of Suddiya, we have had an opportunity of seeing several private letters from that quarter. They confirm the previous account of the suddenness of attack The arrangements seem to have been deeply and secretly made, for it was ascertained afterwards that several persons, who had been and were employed in some of the families of the re-idents, were implicated in the affair and engaged in the attack. The residents were not without apprehensions of a general insurrection, as one writer says, 'our greatest fears are from the Singphos south of us, who are said to be collecting in large numbers.' We have yet been unable to discover to what cause this hostile spirit has been imputed, or what was its true object. All that we have met with on this subject in these letters, is, that the Kamptees have no doubt been urged on by their superiors, the Ministers of Tharawadde.'---*Chronicle, May* 1.

Fifth Day's Drawing of the Second Class:
Friday, the 7th June 1839.

No. 1107 Prize of 10,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 183 and 781 Prizes of 5,000 Company's Rupees each.
Nos. 3652 and 4129 Prizes of 500 Company's Rupees each.
Nos. 1948 and 3702 Prizes of 300 Company's Rupees each.
Nos. 262 391 411 and 3865 Prizes of 250 Company's Rupees each.

Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each.

178 193 234 272 309 464 611 626 631 702 1059
1124 1186 1248 1283 1299 1332 1330 1364 1455 1512 1590
1581 1632 1738 1804 1872 1959 2156 2163 2391 2428 2453
2575 2577 2681 2682 2631 2633 2762 3064 3400 3404 3448
3506 3506 3906 4182 4197 4220 4273 4401 4437 4449 4495
4570 4621 4672 4846 4866 4887 4903 4916 4919.

Sixth Day's Drawing of the Second Class:
Monday, the 10th June 1839.

No. 3379 Prize of 2,000 Co.'s Rupees.
No. 959 Prize of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees.
No. 1508 Prize of 500 Co.'s Rupees.
Nos. 1431 1945 3283 3300 and 4553 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rupees each.

Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each.

3 10 111 219 261 378 428 795 811 1013 1064
1112 1166 1390 1644 1676 1828 2186 2254 2259 268 2321
2518 2731 2787 2790 2807 2851 2854 2914 3086 3093 3117
3262 3272 3481 3552 3452 3519 3557 3604 3631 3655 3785
4057 4315 4319 4326 4411 4514 4611 4823 4853 4909.

Seventh Day's Drawing of the Second Class.
Wednesday, the 12th June 1839.

No. 4686 Prize of 30,000 Company's Rs.
No. 2689 Prize of 1,000 Company's Rs.
Nos. 2767 and 3912 Prizes of 500 Company's Rs. each.
No. 2388 Prize of 250 Company's Rs.

Prize of 200 Company's Rs. each.

64 184 314 371 455 617 734 754 979
1084 1194 1248 1377 1588 1597 1682 1732 1739
1782 1787 1795 1885 2139 2312 2625 2695 2697
2728 2882 3072 3089 3504 3572 3693 3742 3831
3913 3916 3917 4056 4188 4237 4341 4413 4523
4546 4646 4648 4739 4747 4928

CEYLON HERALD.---JUNE 7.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COLOMBO JUNE 4.---Sailed the *Mohodin Box*. Tamby, for Negapatam.

5.---Sailed the *Savondervally*, Moottoo, For Negapatam.

KAYTS, MAY 28.---Arrived the *Fancy*, Jacobs, from Trincomalie.

BATTIGALOA, MAY 29.---Arrived and sailed again for Bengal, the *Justina*, Bently, from London, out four months.

The Schools lately opened in Colombo by the Roman Catholics and the Chaplain of St. Paul's are 4 in number including a Young Ladies School visited by the latter Gentleman. They are all self-supporting and promise to afford a good classical and commercial education---They are however too recent to allow us to pass any judgmen upon them yet---The cause of their being established is worthy of notice; the rejection by Mr. S. Mackenzie of the memorials of 89 and 278 people praying that St Paul's schools (formerly established by the Chaplain of St Paul's with Sir R. Horton's sanction) be restored to the state in which Sir R. W. Horton placed them, i. e. in reality be freed from authorized interference of English Dissenters--- This prayer our dissent loving and whig radical Governor of course refused, and the consequence is the people choose to open schools with which he *cannot* interfere. He has thus without intending it, shown the people the way to a new and better order of things--- Independent action and caring for them elves in these important matters, instead of throwing all their care upon the shoulders of government and crouching down in the spirit of servility to all the whims of a being clothed, let it be remembered, but for a brief space in power.

We have learned with much surprise and mortification that the Engine for the Steam Boat now building for the Ceylon Government in Bombay has been fitted up with *Iron Boilers*, which cannot under any circumstances be expected to last above two years, and probably not so long.---Under these circumstances we certainly think Government would do well to secure the services of the "*Madagscar*" which is shortly to be disposed of as being too valuable for the purpose for which she was intended by the people of Mauritius--- We understand she is a very superior vessel and commanded by the Captain who took the first Steam boat across the Atlantic.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 25th JUNE, 1839.

Shipping List, Blank.

The Hon'ble the Governor requests the Company of the Officers of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military and Naval Services, at a Ball and Supper, on Friday evening, the 28th instant at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the anniversary of the Coronation of Her Majesty.

E. DANVERS,—*Private Sect.*

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. A special Meeting will be held at the Society's room Town Hall on Wednesday the 26th Instant, at 11 A. M., at which the Hon'ble the Governor will do the Society the honor to preside.

We cannot satisfy our correspondent *Vortex* on the points that he has put to us. There are many here however who can, and to them we must refer him. Names he need not be told.

We hear that Jehangeer Dorabjee Banajee, a respectable Parsee Merchant of this Place was the fortunate Holder of the ticket 4686 in the Madras Government Lottery, and has thus carried off a prize of 30,000 rupees.

We have had kindly forwarded to us from Poonah the following official notices of the appearance of the Monsoon at several of the leading stations in this Presidancy, shewing that the fall of rain has been such as to admit of the Peasants commencing the work of sowing.

"WEATHER The Accounts of the weather received from a few of the Collectors announce that the Monsoon has set in favorably.

TANNAH. A report from the Acting Collector of Tannah dated the 15th Inst: represents that the rain had fallen up to that date in sufficient quantities throughout his charge for the purposes of Husbandry, and that sowing was proceeding rapidly.

RUTNAGHERIE, The First Assistant in charge at Rutnagherie reported on the 15th Inst. that the fall was most plentiful in all the Talookas of his Zillah, and that the Ryots were busy in their fields.

SURAT. In the Surat Zillah several heavy storms of rain of greater or less violence had fallen between the 3rd and 10th Inst. and the Ryots were enabled to commence the sowing of their Rice Corps, but another fall is anxiously looked for to prevent the withering of the young plants. No reports have been received from the other Collectorates."

For sometime reports have been current that much sickness prevailed among the Troops at our different stations on the Indus. We publish from the *Delhi Gazette* two letters of late dates from Shikarpore and Bukkur, which shew that these reports are without any foundation what ever, and the last letters from Karachee are to the same effect. They owe, we suspect, their parentage to the same parties that lately set afloat the story of Sir John Keane's defeat. In other respects the news from the army is not important.

The London Extras of our Cotemporaries have brought us copies of some very important documents that have been laid before Parliament on the subject of the Cabool war. We give to day as much of these documents, as we have space for, and shall continue the publication till we exhaust them, persuaded that our Readers will best understand and appreciate the motives and reasons that led the Indian Government to have recourse to that measure, the necessity there was for it, and the advantages it promises, by reference to these official documents, rather than to any other source of information. It will be seen from our English Extracts that the question is now beginning to be understood at home, which could hardly be said to be the case when Parliament met.

In addition to the letter of our Alexandria correspondent already published, we have received the two following letters from Cairo, furnishing some farther particulars of the outbreak between the Porte and Mohammed Aly. It would appear that the latter intends to confine his operations to the defensive, and thus to throw the whole blame of the renewal of hostilities upon his antagonist, avoiding thereby any collision with the European Powers opposed to the war, whose favourable opinion it is so much his interest to gain. The chief aim of Mohammed Aly's ambition now is, to obtain an acknowledgement of his independence, rather than increase of territory, however desirable the latter may be, and the present occasion will afford him an opportunity of displaying his moderation as well as anxiety to meet the views of the Great Powers, in whose hands the question of his independence rests. That the Porte will be able to shake his power in Syria is a point that may well be doubted, so long as the Arabs remain faithful and the Syrians true to him and he stands merely upon the defensive. To become the aggressor would be every way impolitic, as it might involve the same serious consequence that resulted from the last war, and would certainly irretrievably ruin him with the European Powers, in whose eyes his cause at present must stand well, the Pachalic of Syria having been guaranteed to him for his life by the Treaty of 1832, and there having been no irregularity in the payment of the Tribute, beyond what is common in all transactions among Turks, and therefore he is entitled to maintain that he is unjustly assailed, and that he has right on his side. If the Turks meet with a reverse at the outset, as is likely enough, there will be an end of the affair, and Mohammed Aly will stand higher than ever. The influence of Russia has been strong enough to goad on the grand Seignior so far, and so far a trumph has been gained, but the Turks are now sufficiently awake to the designs of that Power, not unnecessarily to cut each others throats, and we shall not be at all surprised, if all these grand preparations come to nothing, and the Parties withdraw from the contest without firing a shot. A private letter from a friend in Alexandria mentions that every thing there wore a very martial bearing, "large supplies of Powder, cartridges &c. are shipping off for Syria, 8000 troops have been already sent there." It is also said that 3 sail of the line, English, were on their way to Alexandria from Malta, no doubt as a sort of argument to enforce upon the Pacha such measures as our Government may think most adviseable, in the circumstances.

It appears that at Cairo the Report of a Persian Force having marched against Bagdad obtains some credit. We mentioned sometime ago that according to letters we had received from that City, the Pacha himself entertained some apprehensions on that head. If the Schah really is so much under Russian influence as is represented, this would be an excellent manœuvre, simultaneously with the war with Syria, as it would be inflicting a double wound, drawing blood at two places, and of course inducing a corresponding weakness, allowing always that the Turks and Persians are fools enough to cut each others throats, merely to play the game of another Power.

Cairo, 11th May 1839.

As you take an interest in the affairs of Mahommed Ali and Mahmoud, we hasten to inform you, that after many contradictory stories about truces, negotiations and pacific intentions, humbugging England and France, the Turks have thrown off the Mask, and towards the end of April, crossed the Euphrates at *Bir*. It is said, that the Sultan's forces consist of about 80,000 Regulars, with large Parks of Artillery to which may be added the Army of the Pasha of Bagdad, and a Horde of Curdes, swelling the Army to 150,000 men besides a Swarm of Anezey Arabs from Assyria, numbering 30,000 fighting men—To meet these, Ibrahim Pasha at Aleppo, has 65,000 Veteran Egyptians, embracing 17 Regiments of Infantry, 12 of Cavalry and plenty of Artillery. He has also "Hawaras," "Mograbins," and Irregular "Arnauts," a force of 30,000 men, so

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that he presents a formidable impediment to the advance of the Turks—The armies were only 2 days march from each other, and a Battle decisive of the fate of Syria has ere this been fought We shall not have good accounts till the return of the English Steamer at Alexandria from Beyroot on the 15th, which we shall communicate the moment we receive them –

Thus affairs, will come t a crisis, and this horrible state of ennui, injustice and suspense, will be brought to an end this summer.

We enclose you a Copy of Boghos' Official Communication to the Consulates received yesterday.

TRADUCTION.

Lettre de Monsieur Artin Bey, prémier Secrétaire Interprète de S. A. le Vice Roi, à S. E. Boghos Bey datée 12 *Safer* 1255 à Chabin, dans la Basse Egypte. April 1839.

S. A. le Generalissime (Ibrahim Pasha) vient de faire connaitre, par une lettre particuliére, que les forces du Sultan ont depassé Bilegik (appelle actuellement Byr) et y ont fait quelques fortifications; S. A. le Generalissime apres avoir donné ordre à nos regiments, cantonnés en Syrie, de marcher vers Alep, allait se rendre en personne dans cette Ville.

S. A. le Vice Roi, ayant jugé que cette conduite de la Porte devait avoir pour but de faire tomber la faute sur nous, a écrit à S. A. le Generalissime, de ne fairè aucun mouvement, avant que d' être sur de l' avancement des tronpes du Sultan; et de se confier en Dieu, et d' agir en conséquence, si l' avancement de ces forces se constatait d'une maniere positive.

S. A. le Vice Roi charge V. E. de communiquer de suite à Messieurs les Consuls generaux ce que j' ai eu l' honneur de lui écrire ci – dessus.

Cairo 20th May, 1839.

The "Hugh Lindsay," not having made her appearance at Suez, and the "Colombo" being about to sail the day after to-morrow, we write the present to inform you, that we have instructed our Factor at Suez to deliver all our Mails, with dates up to the 25th ult., to Captain McKellar, hoping that they will reach you within a month from this date.

Mr. Waghorn is expected at Alexandria by the French Steamer of the 24th and will be here by the 27th.

The News from Constantinople appears to be pacific, although the near approach of the Sultan's Troops to the Army of our Pasha, would show the contrary. There is no fathoming the various intrigues at the Porte; but the hand of Russia is visible every where, playing a different game with each party.

All that we know from Syria is, that only 15000 of the Sultan's troops crossed the Euphrates at Bir, on the 20th April; and the swelling of the River the next day prevented the passage of the others. Ibrahim Pasha was in great force between Aleppo and Aintab, but quiet in his Camp, waiting for an attack, as the policy of this side is now defensive. How the enigma will be solved we cannot pretend to guess; the present suspense is in every way distressing.

We hear that the Pasha's Troops are pushing through the Nejd country towards Bagdad, and that on the other side, Persia is running towards the same object, but this is only a report, and you must have better information.

The Pasha is at Alexandria.

We defer till our next publication some notices of local matters, in order to make room for as large a share as possible of the European intelligence just received.

A very melancholy and awfully sudden death took place at Colaba on the Evening of Friday last. Mr. Montagu an officer of H. M. 6th Regiment, after returning from Mess, while taking a turn in his compound before retiring to rest for the night, accidentally slipped his foot into a hole in the ground and received a slight wound, a mere scratch it is said, to relieve the pain from which, he had some hot water prepared and while bathing it, was suddenly seized with an illness, that in 25 minutes carried him off. He had previously been in perfect health and the *post mortem* examination afforded no satisfactory clue to the cause of his death. Some of the Jurors on the Inquest entertain the opinion that he must have been bitten by a Serpent.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

On Tuesday her Majesty visited the Italian Opera House, attended by the Duches of Kent, with whom was Lady Flora Hastiggs.

On Wednesday the Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace; her Majesty came in state, as did the Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex. The Barron de Streglitz and M. de Sicherbinnin Mr. Bales, Mr. Joas Olveira de Ca.valho, and Ma. Muriel, were introduced in the diplomatic circle by the Ministers of Russia' Hanover, Portugal, and Mexico. At the *entrée* levée were presented General Viscouct Combermere (on his marriage), the Hon. Edward Butler, Lieutenaut of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners (on his marriage), and John Moryllion Wilson (on his Knighthood) In the circle were presented Mr. Justice Erskine, one of her Majesty's justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and Captain A Stottenstroen, of the Cape of Good Hope. Addresses were presented by the Earl of Charlevville, Sir W. Somerville, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. Pagett Mr. Phillip Hudtegrave. The presentations were very numerous. Her Majesty then held a Chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter. Her Majesty being seated in the chair of state, the knights took their respective seats at the table according to the order of their stalls. Sir William Woods, garter, was by the Sovereign's command introduced, and, kneeling near the Queen, the oath of office, as chief offieer of arms of the most noble order, was administered to him; Sir William, rising, had the honor to kiss her Majesty's hand, and then withdrew to his place at the bottom of the table. Her Majesty will and pleasure were signified to the Chapter that the vacant stail in the Royal Chapel ou St. George, at Windsor, should be filled; and as by the statutes none but a knight can be elected, his Grace the Duke of Cleveland was introduced, and was knighted by her Majesty with the sword of state. The Knight's Companions proceeded to the election, and their suffrages were collected and presented to the Sovereign, who was pleased to command the preiate to declare, and he accordingly declared the most noble the Duke of Clexeland had beenduly elected a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. His grace, (between the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Duke of Somerset, the two junior knights present) keeling near the Soverein, and Sir William Woods presenting on his knee the garter, their royal highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, the two serior Knights' Companions present, buckled it on his grace's left leg, the prelate pronouncing the usual admonition. Garter then presented in like manner the Ribband with the George, and her Majesty, with the assistance of the Royal Senior Knights put the same over the Duke of Cleveland's left shoulder, the prelate reading the admonition! after which his grace had the honor to kiss the Queen's hand, and, having received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions, withdrew. Her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty wore at the levee a scarlet velvet train, lind with white satin, and trimmed with a rich gold border and swan's down; dress of white satin the body, sleeves, and skirt ornamented with diamonds and swans down. The trimming was made of the black swan from from New South Wales, lately presented so her Majesty.

The Queen Dowager and suite embarked at Malta in the Hastings on the 26th, and was to sail on the first inst; escorted as for as Maretino by the Rodney, Vanguard, Asia, and Castor. The Hastings was to touch at Lisbon only. Her Majesty and suite, accompanied by Sir H. Bouverie,, admiral Sir Robert Stopford, &c., proceeded to Eizoon on board the Firefly steamer, and returned to Valetta on the same day. Her Majesty had experienced so much benefit from the climate of Malta, that she is expected to pass the winter of 1841 there, by which time the new church building at her Majesty's expense, is expected to be completed.

The hon. Somerset R. Maxwell, M. P. for Cavan, brother of Lord Farnham, will shortly lead to the hymeneal alter, Dora, only surviving daughter of Baron Penefather.

Last night's Gazette announces that Lord Ponsonby, Ambassador to Turkey, has been made Viscount Ponsonby of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, and that Sir James Frederik Lamb, Ambassador to Austria, has been created Baron Beauvale, of Beauvale, in the county of Nottingham.

Tuesday's Gazette announces that Mr. Charles Cunningham has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher.

Mr. Frank Sheridan, brother to the Honourable Mrs. Norton and to Lady St. Maur, has been appointed Clerk to the Council and Secretary of the Court of exchequer in the island of Barbadoes. The office is one of the nmerous Colonial appointments in the patronge of the Marquis of Normanby, to whom Mr. Sheridan was private secretary during his Viceroyalty in Ireland. *Globe.*

The Duke of Devonshire was, on the 27th ult. presented to the Sultan by Lord Ponsonby, and had in his suite Captains Townsend and Walker, R.N., and Mr. Samual. He wore the costume of his Order as a Knight of the Garter, and his appearance, covered all over with brilliants, contrasted with the simplicity of the Sultan Mahmoud's, which has been shorn of all its former magnificence.

We regret to annonnce the death of the Earl of Caledon, at his residence in the county of Tyrone. His Lordship's death will cause a vacancy in the representation of the country of Tyrone, by the elevation of Lord Alexander, his eldest son, to the Peerage. – *Globe.* The representation of the county will not become vacant, as stated by the *Globe*, because the title is not a British Peerage; but Government will have the appointment of a Knight of St. Patrick, a new Lord-Lieutenant for Tyrone, and a Colonel of the County Militia.—*Morning Post.*

There will be a vacancy, because an Irish Peer cannot sit for an Irish county or borough.

[The abrupt departure of a noble Lord for the Continent would have been almost forgotten, but for the repeated rumours that another noble Lord is mixed up in the transaction much more then agreeable or contemplated.—*Morning Post.*

Lord Ward, in a letter to the *Times* contradicts a report that he had lost 200,000l. to a "noble Earl and a gentleman of sporting celebrity." His Lordship says that he never lost a farthing at play to either. It is said another daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale is about to be married to Lord Blantyre

"We have to announce the decease of the highly respected Dr. Wood, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Dean of Ely, and Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, which melancholly event has just taken place. He proceeded to his B.A. degree in 1782, and was Senior Wrangler of his year. He took his M. A. degree 1785, was elected Master of St. John's 1815, and presented to the Deanery of Ely in 1820, on the death of Dr. Pearce. Dr. Wood was author of an "Algebra," which still retains its place amongt many other modern works since published; and has also edited many other modern works of sterling merit.—(Cambridge Advertiser.

An epitome of the Crawfurd Peerage case, emanating from the trustees in the Crawfurd claims, leaves not a shadow of doubt as to the hopelessness of any further attempts on behalf of the claimant, R. L. Crawfurd, and all proceedings will be forthwith abandoned. The Counsel employed by the trustees have given their opinion "that any further inquiry is perfectly hopeless and unnecessary." Such is the termination of this much-talked-of case, and the Earl of Glasgow will now, of course, succeed to the undisturbed possession of the Crawfurd estates. Glasgow Chronical. *April* 22.

We find by the *Hanover Gazette* that the King of Prussia has granted leave to the Archishop of Cologne to return to his family estates in Munster, on account of his health.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the order of St. Andrew on Field-Marshal Count Radetsky, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Lombard.

Paganini, according to *La France Musicale*, is dying; he will leave nearly half a million of money, which is, it is said, to be divided among 700 or 800 musicians.

SPECTATOR.—APRIL 20.

The fictitious crisis his over. Ministers have been reprieved by the "measuring-cast Majority" of the House of Commons, to whom they sued for a prolongation of official life. How many weeks or months they are destined to survive, is of the utmost uncertainty; but not yet is their excision to be accomplished, either by hostile efforts of Tory or open onslaught of Radicals. Probably they will die of actual decay and sheer inanition,--unless accident or internal treachery shall suddenly terminate their existence; when Sir Robert Peel will quietly walk into the Cabinet over their unhonoured tomb.

The debate on the resolation expressing approval of the Irish policy of the Ministers, has continued during the entire week. Speeches by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel gave interest and animation to the first night's discussion. Afterwards the House became listless and indifferent. Sometimes scarcely Members enough to "form a House" might be seen straggling over the dreary benches whilst Wearisome details and contradictory statements were bandied about from one side to the other. Both hearers and readers of the debates groaning under the infliction, might be pardoned for wishing that the Union with Ireland were indeed repealed! One cause of the pervading dulness was palpable: *reality* is essential to interest, but this fight was a "sham." Foreknowledge of Sir Robert Peel's determinanation *not* to win, took away even the appearance of earnestness. What a fearful display of dull mediocrity and the verbose flatulence of small men!

Though the mass of oratory deserves the malediction bestowed upon it, a few speeches may be excepted. Lord John Russell's was one of his best efforts. He took a rather broad view of his subject--Ireland; and illustrated the actual position of that country by reference to its past history--the records of crime and misery which prevailed under Tory and Orange sway. He trumphed in the fact that Lord Normanby had won the affections of the Irish people, so long accustomed to regard their rulers as foes. Lord John too, delivered sonorous periods on the power of the Commons of England, to whose constitutional superiority the Lords, he said, must always give way in cases of difference between the two Houses. Proclaiming his readiness to meet attacks upon any part of the conduct of Ministers, he called for a specific vote on the Irish policy, because that only had been censured. That the design of Lord Roden and the Peers who supported him was to censure the Administration, he had no doubt--their speeches as well as votes displayed the hostile animus of the proceeding. He drew a distinction between the rejection of legislative measures and an attack upon the Executive Government: differences on the former might continue without any material injury to the commonwealth; but the Earl of Haddington and Viscount Ebrington could not both be Viceroys in Ireland--Viscount Melbourne and Sir Robert Peel could not be joint Premiers.

Sir ROBERT PEEL's speech was eminently successful in putting Ministers and their majority in an absurd position. He showed that their resolution could not essentially alter the state of the case--would not free the Government from that "censure" which weighed so heavily upon them: that the Lords would not be interrupted in their inquiries or influenced in their verdict by the vote of the House of Commons: that the appointment of the Committee could not be regarded as an attack, seeing that it had been a common practice to institute similar inquiries without offence to men in power: besides, hostile intention was disavowed by the Conservatives. In the process of proving that the assigned reason for the motion was unreal, Sir Robert lifted just so much of the Ministerial curtain as to exhibit the actual design. They who recollected that the Government had frequently endured greater indignities without resenting them, must have yielded to the conviction that the Lords' vote was seized as an excuse for unavowed objects, and that the delicate sensitiveness on the present occasion had a remoter and deeper origin. Sir Robert refrained from using the advantage he possessed. He would not press eagerly against the Ministers he feared to overthrow. He established his own case, but it was only one of form. Never was the Fabian policy of the Opposition leader more transparent. It was in keeping with this tone of moderation to announce that Ireland ought to be governed on Liberal principles; that there should be no religious qualifications for office; that the spirit of the Catholic Relief Act ought to be practically enforced.

Colonel PERCEVAL, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Litton, and Mr. Emerson Tennent, on one side, Mr. Pigot and Lord Morpeth on the other, were the principal speakers, as the lawyers say, to evidence. They dealt according to their political bias, with the almost interminable statements which form the groundwork of the charges against the late Lord-Lieutenant. Sir James Graham occupied the House, *more suo*, with long extracts from speeches and despatches, on that very novel and amusing topic, the connexion of political agitation with prædial disturbance.

From the mob of spouters, who, forgetting the formal distinctions on which Sir Robert Peel rested his amendment, made the merits of the Normanby Administration their exclusive themeduring the first four nights, two Members must be separated--Mr. Gibson and Mr. Grote.

Mr. GIBSON is in a false position—a Liberal among Tories. He spoke like one of the "Independent Members" in the old Unreformed Parliament—a class almost extinguished in the thoroughgoing "black-white" partisanship of late years. Some of his remarks were strikingly just; but we did not admire his narrowing the question to the single point of whether the Lords intended a censure, and then declaring his inability to decide the point, making that gratuitous indecision the ground of escaping from a vote.

Mr. GROTE introduced English interests, and the general policy of the present Government. He supported the motion, with the distinct reservation, that it was the Irish policy *only* which he approved of; and that his vote must not be taken as implying confidence in the present Ministers, for he entertained none. The best thing for the country would be a Liberal Government the next best, a Liberal Opposition; at present the country had neither of the Ministers, nominially Liberal but as essentially Conservative, except in Ireland, as Sir Robert Peel himself. There has been much and frequent grumbling from Radicals, and abundant abuse of Ministers before now; but Mr. Grote put forth the first distinct, grave, and passionless statement of the case of the Independent Liberals against the Government. His speeeh reads with weight of a solemn judgment delivered from the tribunal.

A Committee of the Lords may be an unfit instrument for sifting the mass of contradictory details under which the Irish question is buried, but the experience of the past week proves, that a grand debate in a full House of Commons is still more incompetent to the task of eliciting the truth. The impression, however, created by a persual of the discussion, is favourable to Lord Normanby. He may have liberated prisoners hastily, and for effect, during his tour in 1833; but we find no other charge remaining unrebutted. It seems established, that crimes of every description have decreased; although contested elections have stimulated political animosity, and numerous ejectments of Catholic peasantry by Protestant landlords have augmented the previously existing mass of misery. The trade of the country has improved, and the value of porperty has advanced materially. Above all the Irish Government has conciliated the Irish People. "The Castle" is no longer regarded as the seat machination for oppressing the Catholic millions; who, on the contrary, now rely on their rulers for protection.

Some will be eager to infer from the result of this protracted conflict, that the Melbourne Ministry is more firmly seated in office. The seeming advantage is only such on the surface. It was known that a majority of the House of Commons would maintain "the Irish policy." Equally notorious was Sir Robert Peel's determination not to commit himself to a fresh quarrel with the Irish people by directly condemning it. These Ministers, therefore, were always safe on Irish ground. But not a step have they advanced. Their majority might have been far to seek had the motion been accepted by their followers as a demand for a vote of confidence. Because the Irish policy is an exception to their general principle, it was supported. Then, have not the Tories recoiled? Yes; but only to take up a better position. They have forsworn Orangeism, and adopted conciliation. The debate was distinguished from previous discussions on Irish questions by the absence of acrimony. Sir Robert Peel gave the tone, which succeeding Members of his party adhered to. We suppose the Ministers cannot be ignorant that even their grateful Irish supporters avow the necessity of a progressive policy. Even they will no longer consent to affect fear of the Orange bugaboo. They openly declare that "Ministers must on, or move out." Collaterally, then, Ministers are *injured* by their Irish victory which seems to enlarge the space between the Tories and Downing Street. Perseverance in "Finality" has become more difficult and hazardous. The impossibility of maintaining themselves much longer in office on the pretence of keeping the Orangemen out of Dublin Castle, is made too manifest for denial. If the Melbourne Whigs were uneasy before the motion in the Commons and the expression of opinion it elicited, assuredly they are not tranquil now. Lord Morpeth declares that Ministers "would no longer exist of sufferance." Bravely mouthed! but did not Sir Robert Peel frame his amendment so as to repel Radical aid, which by another course he might have secured for Whig destruction? Well, then, it follows that Lord Morpeth and his colleagues hold office on the sufferance of Sir Robert Peel.

ATLAS.---APRIL 20.

A MAJORITY of twenty two votes in favours is of the week's debate. A result abundantly triumphant over their opponents, and produced by the support of friends whose candid declarations cannot fail to induce a fresh infusion of liberal spirit into the cabinet. We need not call attention to the five nights' debate of which we supply an ample report Except on Monday and Friday the interest flagged, but last night the speches of SHIEL, STANLEY, and O'CONNELL, were responded to by a most crowded House with somewhat of the old enthusiasm. Lord JOHN RUSSELL made a brief reply, and at a few minutes before three the House divided on the question, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S resolution stand per of the question---

Ayes in favour of the Noble Lord	311
Noes	266
Majority for Ministers	22

The House divided again on Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE'S addition to the resolution---

Ayes	81
Noes	299
Majority	218

With these votes of the Commons, which are at least an acquittal of the Marquis of NORMANBY, if not an approval of ministers, will the Lords proceed with their committee, and ensure a collision by continuing their censure?

RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE OF AFFGHANISTAN.

Thirty years ago England felt the necessity of erecting a barrier for her Indian possessions against the encroaching spirit of Russia. For this purpose the alliance with Persia was formed. Circumstances have so far changed, that Persia is no longer able or willing to afford the required security to our Indian frontier; but the necessity for a barrier, so far from being diminished, has greatly increased. In this situation, all sensible men acquainted with the subject, have long seen the importance of seeking in the establishment of a strong and friendly government in Affghanstan, acompensation for the defection of Persia. This policy was powerfully argued in a pamphlet, entitled *India Great Britain and Russia*, which a few months ago, attracted extraordinary notice in political circles, and the authorship of which was ascribed to almost as many individuals as the famed letters of Junius. The Indian government has acted upon this policy; and for thus acting, it has been assailed with more than ordinary bitterness by the pestiferous breath of ignorance, malice, and faction. The necessity for an alliance with Affghanistan is not a question now open for discussion. That necessity has been demonstrated over and over again, to the statisfaction of all except those who desire to relieve us from the trouble of governing India. The only question to be determined was, with whom among the candidates for power in Affghanistan should we ally ourselves; and here, as in the original determination, to look to that country for a barrier, the Indian government has made a just and happy decision. The present—we trust that very shortly we shall be able to say the late—rulers of Affghanistan are usurpers? so far from being able to afford assistance to an ally, they are unable to defend themselves—excepting Dost Mahomed Khan, they are all very weak men—without any except on them are men of bad character, all cordially hating the British power, and all open to Russian influence. In addition to this, it is to be observed that a country cut up into petty principalities could afford no security to India; and if Affghanistan has been suffered so to remain, the march of the Roussian twards our frontier (whenever they might choose to undertake it) would have been unopposed. On the other side, Sooja Ool Moolk, who is about, under the escort of the British army, to re-ascend the throne from which he was unjustly expelled, is a descendant of the ancient rulers of Affghanistan he is a man of sound judgement, of upright and merciful character, well disposed to the English, with whom he found an asylum when in misfortune, and on this account, as well as for the restoration of his crown, bound to them by the ties of gratitude He will, moreovre, unite under himself territories which in their divided state would always be weak, because always at variance: Candahar against Caubul, and Caubul against Candahar. The Governor-General might have hesitated about the course of policy to be pursued; but if he had done so he would have merited impeachment. The time for vigorous action had arrived, and it has been secured. It is very easy and very touching to talk of the wrongs done to the persons who had possessed themselves of political power in Affghanistan. But it seems to be forgotten that were no right exists, no wrong can be offered. The Affghan usurpers had just the same right to the territories which they have for some time misgoverned, as the Jew in *Oliver Twist* had to the handkerchiefs and watches in his store; and there would be just as much reason for lamenting their restoration of Sooja Ool Moolk to his rights,. Such a proceeding is highly worthy of those who declare themselves *par excellence* the champions of legitimacy. Lord Aberdeen, indeed, admits that he knows nothing of the matter: that though he does not hesitate to pronounce Lord Auckland wrong, he does not know the grounds or reason of his policy. Perhaps if the noble lord did know them he would not be much better qualified to judge of them Many years ago a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* characterised Lord Aberdeen as a man who, "with more than the ability of Mr. Pitt, had less than the ability of Mr. Addington." Time has rolled on, and his lordship's physical power, participating in the ordinary lot of mortality, must have felt its effects; but his moral and intellectual constitution, is undercharged. He has still all the arrogance which the reviewer ascribed to him, as well as all the ability and no more. If Lord Aberdeen had been in India we should probably have had a different policy, and deeply may Russia lament his absence. But England may rejoice that the safety of her Eastern empire was not committed to the discretion of such a ruler---that better counsels prevailed, and that the opposition have only to cavil because India has been saved. Had that splendid ornament of the British crown been lost. they might indeed have raised their voices. But how strong and venemous must be that party spirit which regards the most important national interests as nothing but a means of ministering to the support of faction!---*Globe, March* 30.

AFFGHANISTAN.

Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

(Extract.) Simla, 22 May 1838.

I have the honour to submit herewith copies of dispatches from Captain Burnes, on political employ in Cabool, from which your Committee will perceive that the increase of Russian and Persian influence in Affghanistan, and the impression of the certain fall of Herat to the Persian army, have induced the Ameer Dost Mahomhed Khan to avow and to insist upon pretensions for the cession to him, by Maharajah Runjeet Sing, of the Peshawur territory, and to take other steps which are tantamount to the rejection of the friendship and good offices of the British Government; and have in consequence led to the retirement of Captain Burnes from the territories of Cabool.

A minute recorded by me on the 12th instant, previously to the receipt of the latest dispatches a copy of which is herewith forwarded, will put your Committee in possession of my views upon the general aspect of our relations with the States on our northwestern frontier; and I also append a note of instructions addressed to Mr. Macnaghten, Secretary in the Political Department, on the occasion of his being deputed on a mission to the Maharajah of Lahore.

It will be evident to your Committee, on perusal of the above documents, that the emergency of affairs may compel me to act without awaiting any intimation of your views upon the events which have recently occurred in Persia and Affghanis an. But it will still be most satisfactory to me to be placed, at the earliest period, in full possession of your general opinions and instructions.

In anticipation of the possibility of such a contingency, I have deemed it expedient to put matters in train by previous negotiation, in order to render whatever measures of direct interference I may be obliged to adopt as effective as possible.

Demi-Official intelligence has been received of the arrival of Captain Burnes at Peshawur on the 7th or 8th instant; and there is every hope, that in the conference between Mr. Macnaghten and the Maharajah, at which Captain Burnes has been directed to attend, valuable assistance may be given by that officer, who is so intimately acquainted with the existing state of parties in Affghanistan.

P. S.—Subsequent to the preparations of the above dispatch, I received communications from Captain Burnes.

I beg leave to draw the attention of your Committee to the unequivocal demonstration therein noted, of the extent to which Russia is carrying her system of interference on the very threshold of the British Indian possessions.

I need not repeat my anxiety, even though the rapid march of events may oblige me to act without your instructions, to be favoured with a communication of your views upon the present crisis at the earliest possible opportunity.

Enclosure I, in No. 1.

Minute by the Governor-General.

Simla, 12 May, 1839.

In the important crisis of affairs in Affghanistan I would wish to place on record a brief retrospect of our past policy, and to resolve, with as much certainty as is at present possible, what measures it may be proper to adopt under different future contingencies. It is the more necessary to endeavour, at this time, to propose to ourselves some clear plains of future action, as a deputation is about to proceed to Maharajah Runjeet Sing headed by my principal secretary, Mr. Macnaghten; and as it will, no doubt, be sought by the Chief to elicit some unreserved expressions of our views, so it will be of the greatest advantage to avail ourselves of this occasion for the purpose both of confirming in his mind the conviction of the complete identity of interest between the two governments, and of ascertaining his sentiments in return, and so guiding our proceedings to secure to the utmost his cordial co-operation.

Of our last policy it may be sufficient to say, that the considerations which dictated it, were direct and obvious; and that it is yet very possible that, although the ambitious temper of the Chief of Cabool has disappointed the expectations under which our political intercourse with him was opened, effectual benefit may have been derived from it.

The distracted condition of Affghanistan, from the open and acrimonious contests between the Sikhs and the Chief of Cabool on the one side, and between the Rulers of Candahar and Herat on the other, and from the total absence of any feeling of harmony and mutual confidence among the different branches of the Barukzye family, had been the immediate cause of proffers of submission to Tehran, and of the invitation of Persian and Russian influence into the country. It was our plain course to seek to remove this inducement to connexions so prejudicial to us, by the exercise of our counter influences, in order to reconcile these differences, and to convince all parties of the common danger which would arise to them from Persian encroachment. It will be remembered at the same time, that in dealing with these difficulties we had also to deal with engagements of treaty, binding us not to interfere in wars between Persians and Affghans, and with the position of Mr. M'Neill, who, mainly guided by instructions from home, and acting as much in reference to European as to Indian politics, was endeavouring to sustain the tottering influence of his country with the court of Persia. Yet there was every reason to believe that opportunity would be afforded, notwithstanding these difficulties, for the beneficial operation of such a policy, and Mr. M'Neill was far from anticipating that any effective advance could be made upon Herat by the Shah of Persia in the season then current. There was, indeed, at the time a reasonable probability that that advance might be altogether prevented, when the hope of assistance from the eastern portion of Affghanistan was taken away.

The rapid and successful advance of Persia in the investment of Herat, and the well-judged diversion by which the Shah has been able to cut off, apparently, every hope of succour to the place from any of the friendly tribes in Toorkistan, have unfortunately, intervened to baffle all our calculations. These circumstances, the presence, of a Russian agent at Cabool, and his own restless and unaccommodating spirit, have led Dost Mahomed Khan to reject the terms which we held out to him, of security in his actual possessions (which are all to which he has any fair claim, or that have ever been subject to his authority); and I have been, in consequence, compelled to relinquish the hope of coming to any good understanding with him, such as would warrant us in placing the least reliance on his adherence to our interests.

The failure, therefore, of our negociations, in regard to their ultimate and main object of general union and pacification, must be admitted; yet I cannot doubt that our intervention has been most usefully instrumental, up to the latest dispatches, in preventing the impression even of good will at Cabool to the Persian enterprise, and in confirming the Chiefs of Candahar in their resolution to afford no support to it. Unhappily the absence of aid from these chiefships to the Persian attack may be insufficient to save Herat; but that it has been, in itself, an advantage to Herat in the contest can scarcely be questioned. The assistance, in supplies alone, which might have been furnished from Candahar, would have been of the utmost value to the Persian army.

More direct aid to Herat has not been in our power; direct interference, even if the difficulties of time and distance could have been surmounted, would have been opposed to the positive engagement of treaty. Arms in the hands of the present Affghan chiefs of Cabool and Candahar would, could they have been given by us, more probably have been used against Sikhs than against Persians. Candahar would not move but in concert with Cabool. Cabool, we have found, would not move but on the condition of the cession of Peshawur; and arrangements and subsidies to Mahomed Khan and his brothers, would, especially while such pretensions were advanced as regards Peshawur, have been attended with the absolute certainty of wholly destroying the cordiality of our alliance with the most powerful and valuable of our friends, Maharajah Runjeet Sing, while they would have involved us in responsibilities that could in no degree be compensated by any aid from chiefs so weak, and divided by so many jealousies and distractions.

Captain Burnes has now been desired to retire from Cabool as soon as there is reasonable certainty as to the fate of the expedition against Herat; because it is felt that, under the best circumstances, any professions which Dost Mahomed Khan might make of submission to our wishes, would be only hollow and insincere: whatever may be the course of our future proceedings, it is clear that the presence of a British negotiator at Cabool excites this chief to intrigue in support of extravagant pretensions; and our continued intercourse with him would lead to no real advantages, while it might, to a greater or less degree, compromise us with the court of Lahore.

To proceed now to the consideration of our future policy in the different results which may attend the attack upon Herat, I would first remark, that since the transmission of my dispatch to the Secret Committee, in which I stated that it was not then my intention to oppose the hostile advance of Persia upon Candahar and Cabool, whether by arms or money, circumstances have occurred which may materially modify my views; for Russian agents have now put themselves prominently forward in aid of the designs of Persia, and we could scarcely, with prudence, allow this new and more formidable element of disorder and intrigue to be established, without opposition, on our frontiers. The extraordinary excitement wich has been produced in the public mind, as well in the Punjaub as in Affghanistan, in consequence of the approach of the Persian power, is also a signal to us of the mischief which might arise, were that power to acquire a settled authority or influence over all the Affghan contries.

Herat may yet escape, and in that event it will behove the British Government seriously to consider whether means ought not to be taken to guard it against future similar attacks. It would be no violation of our treaty with Persia to give strength to Herat as we have done to Persia; to advise her, by the presence of a resident agent; to discipline her troops; to fortify her defences, and to give her facilities for procuring efficient supplies of artillery and military stores. Indeed Herat might well complain, that while we are bound to abstain from interference between them, we have yet supplied ample means of offence to Persia, but have left Herat in the day of need to her own resources; I need not, however, dwell further on this point at present. It would remain, in the case, to determine how to act towards the chiefs of Cabool and Candahar. Herat having escaped, both might be expected to be profuse in their declarations of devotion to us. But Dost Mahomed Khan has shown himself to be so disaffected and ambitions, that with him, at least, we could form no satisfactory connexion. Although he might not, under such circumstances, furnish us with grounds for measures of direct hostility against him, he must yet be regarded as a person of more than equivocal feelings, occupying a position in which it is of the first importance to the tranquility of our territories that we should have assured friends.

Should Herat fall, and this, as it is I fear the most probable event, so must it principally engage our attention, we must prepare to see the rapid advance of Persian influence, if not of her arms and direct power, towards India. In such a state of things it were much to be desired that we had some distinct instructions from the Home authorities for our guidance, as our measures may involve the national interest in reference

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both to Persia and Russia. But, on the other hand time may be very precious to us, and that may be accomplished with facility at an early period, which may afterwards be attended with much difficulty when opportunity has been given for growth and consolidation of adverse influences. One thing is to my mind very certain, that we ought not to suffer Persian and Russian influence quietly to fix themselves along our entire western frontier, and that it is, in fairness, open to us to take the high ground with Persia of her whole demeanour having lately been estranged and unfriendly to the British nation; of her schemes in Affghanistan being in the universal belief combined with designs of agression upon India; and of her advance, therefore, in the mere lust of conquest to a position which would enable her to take up a threatening attitude towards our Indian possessions, being a measure not merely of attack on the Affghan independence, with which we might be restricted by treaty from interfering, but one injurious, in intention and in effect, to ourselves, which we are warranted in repelling by all means in our power. Other circumstances may occur to strengthen further this language of direct and open opposition to Persia, as for instance, if satisfaction be not offered to our Government for the insults offered to Mr. M'Neill's colleagues; insults which the Persian Government has attempted to justify.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

H. W. Torrens, Esq., Deputy Secretary with the Governor-General of India, to W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General, on a Mission to Lahore.

(Extract.) Simla, 15th May, 1828.

In any discussion upon the present policy of the Indian Government, you may remark that the Governor-general has no appetite for wars and conquest; that the boundaries of the East Indian Empire have seemed to him to be amply extensive: and he would rather conquer the jungle with the plough, plant villages where tigers have possession, and spread commerce and navigation upon waters which have hitherto been barren, than take one inch of territory from his neighbours, or sanction the march of armies for the acquisition of kingdoms; yet that he feels strong in military means, and that with an army of 100,000 men under European officers in Bengal, and with 100,000 more, whom he might call to his aid from Madras and Bombay, he can with ease repel every aggression, and punish every enemy; yet he looks on this army only as a security for peace, and as an instrument of preserving in their integrity the present territories and the dignity of the East India Company. In discussing the dangers to which the British Government may be exposed, you may remark that, for enemies from the westward, the Sikhs and the English are as one nation, and their armies, acting in the field together, would be invincible. To the north is Nepaul, and it may be stated that the Governor-general is well aware of the dissensions which have prevailed in that kingdom, and of its present distracted state. He knows that every divided country is dangerous to its neighbours, and that designing men are active in endeavours to raise their consequence at home, by exciting disturbance abroad. Every movement of these men is known to, and watched by him; but the Governor-general expects that this fever of excitement will subside in Nepaul, as it promises to subside in Ava. The mountains of Nepaul may be difficult to climb, but they have been climbed by British troops; a contest on the plains would be fatal to the Goorkhas, and Nepaul could ill afford to lose the many lacs which its possessions in the terrace afford her. The state of Ava has been similar to that of Nepaul; there has been internal commotion, which has had influence on external relations; with its steamers and men-of-war, and a few regiments from Madras, the British Government might overrun and conquer large tracts of unhealthy country; but it has been slow to take offence, and it yet looks with confidence to the adjustment of every difference. Of serious internal disturbance his Lordship can have no apprehension, for whilst every native chieftain appreciates the good faith and the forbearance of the British Government towards those who are faithful to their engagements, they are conscious also of their weakness, and that treason would ensure their own ruin, as it would add to power and resources of the paramount authority.

With regard to commercial matters, you may particularly express the gratification with which the British Government receive information of the fostering protection which the Maharajah had extended to the commerce of the two States, in the sanction given by him to the transmission of boats and merchandize by the Indus to Bombay. It is well known with how much favour the British Government regards the interests of merchants, how it looks upon commerce as the legitimate source of wealth and of power, and as the best bond of record amongst nations in the extension of its own wealth; by those means it foresees also the extension of the wealth and power of the Maharajah, and rejoices in the joint aggrandizement of the two nations.

No. 2.—Lord Auckland to the secret Committee.

(Extract.) Simla, 13th August 1838.

I purposely delayed reporting to your Committee the progress of the interesting and important negotiations with the ex-King of Cabool, and the Maharajah Runjeet Sing, conducted by Mr. Macnaghten, the Secretary to Government, until unabled to submit their final result, together with the detail of proceedings.

Mr. Macnaghten, accompanied by Captain Wade political agent at Loodiana, by the Honourable W. Osborn, my military secretary Dr. Drummond, and Lieutenant Macgregor, one of my aides-de-camp, arrived at the town of Adeenanuggur, situated about 70 miles to the N. E. of Lahore, on the 30th May, and found the Maharajah encamped there. The mission had been joined previously by Lieutenant Mackeson, agent with the ruler of Lahore for the navigation of the Indus. Among the enclosures with this dispatch I have not deemed it necessary to forward the daily reports of the progress of the mission, but shall content myself with nothing that it was everywhere received with marks of honour and attention.

I have already stated that there is every likelihood of remaining on amicable terms with Ava; and the State of Nepaul has recently, and voluntarily, disclaimed having the slightest intention of hostility towards our power. The details of transactions connected with these States will be seperately reported to you. I mention them here, merely because I believe that the favourable result adverted to has been brought about, especially in the instance of Nepaul, mainly by the notoriety of our new treaty with Runjeet Sing.

Of the justice of the course about to be pursued, there cannot exist a reasonable doubt. We owe it to our own safety to assist the lawful sovereign of Affghanistan in the recovery of his throne. The welfare of our possessions in the East requires that we should, in the present crisis of affairs, have a decidedly friendly power on our frontiers; and that we should have an ally who is interested in resisting agression and, and establishing tranquility, in place of a chief seeking to identify himself with those whose schemes of aggrandizement and conquest are not to be disguised.

The Barukzye chiefs, from their disunion, weakness, and unpopularity, were ill-fitted under any circumstances to be useful allies, or to aid us in our just and necessary views of resisting encroahment from the westward. Yet, as long as they refrained from proceedings positively injurious to our interests, we withheld our aid from Shah Sooja in his attempt to recover his lost throne. But grant of this aid has now become indispensable to our own safety, if we desire to avert Persian and Prussian intrigue from the very confines of our territories. With those Powers the Cabool and Candahar chiefs have openly allied themselves; and the declared object of Dost Mahomed Khan is to obtain foreign aid in the prosecution of hostilities against our old and faithful ally, Runjeet Sing, with a view to whose destruction he has avowedly been exiting the whole Mahomedan population of Central Asia to engage in a religious warfare. His determination to resist our efforts at mediating his disputes with the Maharaja showed too plainly that so long as Cabool remained under his government, could never expect that the tranquility of our neighbourhood would be preserved We are warranted, therefore, by every consideration of prudence and justice in espousing the cause of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk.

Still it must be admitted, that in one respect the conduct of the Barukzye chiefs is not without some colour of excuse; and though a spirit of ambition was unquestionably the governing motive of Dost Mahomed's conduct, yet he and his Candahar brothers may not have been without apprehension of the displeasure of the powers to the westward, in the event of their holding back from the Parsian alliance. It is my intention, therefore, when our preparations are sufficiently matured, to tender Dost Mahomed Khan an honourable asylum in the Company's territories. That an individual of his character could ever be trusted by Sooja-ool-Moolk is not to be hoped for. With the Candahar brothers his Majesty may, perhaps, be left with propriety to make his own terms.

The operations which we are about to undertake, will doubtless be attached with much expence; but this consideration must, I feel assured, be held comparatively light, when contrasted with the magnitude of the object to be gained, which is no less than to raise up a barrier to all encroachments from the westward. We shall, at all events, by the means we are adopting, avert a danger immediately threatening us at a period when a more than usual excitement prevails throughout our Indian territory; and we shall gain time (ample, if judiciously employed) to strengthen our frontier, and render us independent of external aid in warding off such designs as those which have now been clearly developed.

I have acted, in a crisis which has suddenly arisen, and at a period when appearances in every quarter were the most threatening to the tranquillity of the British Indian empire, in the manner which has seemed to me essential to ensure the safety, and to assert the power and dignity, of our Government. I have, in adopting this step, been deeply sensible of the responsibility which it places on me; but I have felt, after the most anxious deliberation, that I could not otherwise rightly acquit myself of my trust.

The encouragement afforded to dangerous intrigues by the division of Affghanistan into weak and disunited chiefships, has been prominently developed by the experience of the past year. I have determined, I may here likewise state, to give the direct and powerful assistance of the British Government to the enterprise of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk, in a degree which was not in the first instance contemplated by me, from a conviction, confirmed in the most decided manner by every opinion of authority on the subject, that the measure could not be trusted mainly to the support of the Sikh ruler and army, without imminent hazard of failure, and of serious detriment to the reputation of the British name among the Affghan people.

I need not enlarge on the additional proofs which have been furnished, since the date of my former dispatches, of the manifest designs of the Russian officers to extend the interference and authority of their country to the borders of India. The opposition of the Russian Ambassador before Herat, by which the efforts of Mr. M'Neill to arrange a peace upon just and resonable termes between the Shah and the besieged, were wholly frustrated, when they seemed on the point of being effectual; the aid given by the Russian Ambasador to the siege by advance of money; and still more, the employment of an officer of the mission to direct the works of the siege, are facts which will have forcibly arrested the attention of your Committee.

Lord Auckland to Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan.

After compliments. Camp at Bareilly, Jan. 20, 1838.

I have received with great satisfaction repeated accounts from Captain Burnes of the cordial and friendly reception which you have given to his mission, and of the disposition which you have evinced to meet the views of the British Government. This intelligence has been very acceptable to me, and has confirmed my desire to mark the friendly feelings with which I regard you and the other chiefs of Affghanistan.

My friend Captain Burnes has explained to me the different propositions which you have made to him, and your desire to obtain possession, on certain conditions specified by you, of the territory of Peshawur, now held by Maharajah Runjeet Sing.

In regard to your relations with the other chiefs of Affghanistan, my desire has always been, that all should maintain peace.

It has been my great wish, as far as the means presented themselves to me, to induce all to live on terms of mutual friendship. By dissension and distrust room is afforded to intriguing persons to excite one chief against another, and in the end forward their own purposes to the injury of all.

In regard to Peshawur, truth compels me to urge strongly on you to relinquish the idea of obtaining the government of that territory. From the generosity of his nature, and his regard for his old alliance with the British Governmen, Maharajah Runjeet Sing has acceded to my wish for the cessation of strife and the promotion of tranquillity, if you should behave in a less mistaken manner towards him. It becomes you to think earnestly on the manner in which you may effect a reconciliation with that powerful prince, to whom my nation is united by the direct bonds of friendship; and to abandon hopes which cannot be realized.

The interference in your behalf which my regard to yourself and for the Affghan peoples has led me to exercise, has hitherto protected you from the continuence of a war which would have been ruinous to you; and if you can establish equitable terms of peace with the Maharajah, you will enjoy in a security which has long been unknown to you, ample means of dignity and honour, and the territory which is actually under your government. To lead you to hope for more than this, would be to deceive you; and even for this object, although my good offices would readily be employed for you, I would always be careful to act as to consult the interests and honor, and obtain the concurrance of the Sikh sovereign who is the firm and eminent ally of my country.

I need not state to you that the English nation is faithful to its engagements, and true to its word. It is on this account that I have written plainly to you, that you may understand correctly the assistance which you may expect from me, assistance also cannot be granted, if you form any connexion with other powers, unsanctioned by this Government. If you wish for its countenance and friendship, you must repose confidence in its good offices alone.

Should you be dissatisfied with the aid I have mentioned from the Government, which is all that I think can in justice be granted; or should you seek connexion with other powers without my approbation; Captain Burnes, and the gentlemen accompanping him, will retire from Cabool, where his further stay cannot be advantageous; and I shall have to regret my inability to continue my influence in your favour with the Maharajah. I am persuaded that you will recognize the friendly feeling which has led me to state the truth to you, as you can guide your actions as you may consider most proper for yourself. I trust that the result of your negociations on this important subject will be such as to promote your real advantage, to conduce to the prosperity and peace of your own and of our neighbouring territories, which are objects very dear to me, and to preserve the sentiments of regard which I have always entertained for you.

I am gratified by the great confidence which you place in Captain Burnes; he has your welfare at heart; he reports to me faithfully all your wishes; he is fully informed of my opinions; and will assure you of the kindness which I would always wish to show to you, and other Affghans, who are a brave people, much respected by the English nation.

I have, &c.
(signed) AUCKLAND

Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan to Lord Auckland.

After compliments. Cabool, March 1, 1838.

When I was anxious to hear of your welfare, and to receive the marks of your Lordship's favour, your highly esteemed letter reached me, and made me happy. Its contents, which I fully understood, conveyed the promise of your Lordship's favour in behalf of the Affghan people, to some limitted points; and also how far your Lordship will do them kindness on certain conditions; all this I have perfectly comprehended.

Consequent on my several applications and ardent hopes for a settlement of my affairs with the Sikh Government, your Lordship was kind enough to depute Captain Alexander Burnes to Cabool.

Meanwhile other circumstances happened; the King of Persia marched on Herat, which delayed the settlement of affairs on this side the Attock (Indus). As I rely on the British friendship, I gave no countenance to the Persian Government. What I wrote to prevent the Sirdars of Candahar from making any connexion with Persia, is known to Captain Burnes.

After this had occurred, the Emperor of Russia has sent here his messenger, with his Majesty's royal letter to me, which I showed to Captain Burnes, along with my own letter to the Emperor, which I had addressed in the time of my distress.

I have not yet replied to the letter from Russia, as snow, and the disturbances of the road, prevented my dismissing the messenger; but as the winter is now over, and the roads are free from danger, I shall by all means dismiss him, that he may return to his country safely.

To make known objects in the hope of profit, to those personages who can do some good to the man in want, is consistant with propriety. Your Lordship is the source of generosity and favour; therefore I take the liberty to repeat my grievances, expecting that your Lordship will realease the Affghans from distress, and enlarge their possessions.

If your Lordship settles the affairs of the Affghans, they and their posterity will be grateful; you will have a good name; and by their connexion with the British Government, they will perform most important and useful service, according to your satisfaction. The King of Persia is now besieging Herat; but if your Lordship would give us a little encouragement and assistance, his Majesty would never be able to attack the country of the Affghans.

The favours of your Lordship are beyond the description of my pen; but I am lost in speculation what has created this neglect of your Lordship in behalf of the Affghan people. A settlement of the affairs of the east of Affghanistan remains under a painful delay; disturbances are making havoc on the west; and the whole of the people are low-spirited; how then is it possible that this nation can be free from impending dangers? I have no kind of inclination to enter into an alliance with any other power than the British.

If we resolve to check the progress of the enemy on the west, my want and need prevent me undertaking the expedition. If Herat fall into the hands of the Persians, it will cause loss and damage to the whole country of Affghanistan. When disappointments afflict the hearts of mankind, they do many things that are wrong. I hope Herat will never be taken by the Kajars, which might compel the Affghans of that part to submit to that power.

The chiefs of Candahar, somewhat by fear, and somewhat by weakness, as well as by their hopelessness, are bringing death to themselves. If they become friends to the Persians, and I also be unable to protect them, this will produce much harm in Affghanistan.

I hope, and sincerely trust, that your Lordship will apply an immediate cure to my pains, for the Russians are publicly assisting the Persians, and have made a breach in the treaty which has long subsisted between them and the British, by stepping nto the country of Affghanistan.

If such things do take place' what then prevents your Lordship remedying our grievances and protecting us?

If your Lordship would give us a little encouragement and power, it would be impossible for Mahomed Shah to go back safely to Persia, or take with him the baggage and guns which he has now with him at Herat.

If your Lordship is pleased to bestow a little trouble to adjust affairs between this country and the Maharajah Runjeet Sing, who is the great and old ally of the British, how is it possible that we should make objection to it or to suitable arrangements for peace?

As I rely on your Lordship's favour, I have freely laid open my feelings in the hope of better fortune since delays raise up fear of danger.

Captain Burnes will fully inform your Lordship respecting the rest of my affairs. Let me be honoured by hearing from your Lordship.

FRANCE.

The struggle between the French King and the leading members of the Chamber of Deputies is not yet terminated. Our last accounts brought the record of baffled attempts to form a new Ministry down to Thursday night of last week. Then every thing was in confusion, and nobody appeared willing to move a step in furtherance of his own or the King' designs. Soult, however, was persuaded to recommence operations; and he succeeded in detaching two leading persons of the Left Centre, Passy and Dufaure, from Thiers. With all his versatility of talent, experience in affairs, and extraordinary power of a Parliamentary debater, Thiers appears to need one chief qualification for the leadership of a party---the faculty of attaching his supporters by urbane and conciliatory demeanour. He does not make sufficient allowance for the self-importance of those who act with him.

Having as he supposed, broken up the Left Centre Louis Philipe summoned Thiers to the Tuileries, and represented to him, that his presence in the Chamber was now the only obstacle to the formation of a Ministry consisting of Soult, De Broglie, Passy, Humann, Duchatel, Teste, and Sauzet; and therefore he entreated the aspiring orator "to take himself off" as Ambasador to London. Thiers prevailed upon the King to put that proposition into writing, in order that he might show it to his friends, and act on their opinion: for himself, he was quite ready to take the embassy. As soon as the rumour of this arrangement reached the hall of the Chamber, where the Deputies congregate, the members of the Left Centre went in a body to Thiers, and implored him on no account to relinquish his post in the Chamber. Then it appeared that Passy and Dufaure possessed in influence in the party to which they belonged, and would not carry any votes to the proposed Ministry except their own. They became alarmed at the consequences of their treachery; refused to take office unless Thiers would accept the embassy, and desired to rejoin their friends of the Left Centre. Thus ended the last attempt to from a Ministry out of the Coalition.

Meanwhile, the 4th of April, the day to which the Chambers had been prorogued, was near, and another prorogation was not to be thought of--men of all parties declared that the temper of the public mind would render the experiment dangerous. It was suggested that Soult would appear as sole representative of the King; that there would be no speech--nothing but a formal announcement that the session was opened; that an *interim* Ministry would be formed. This last expedient was adopted; and the *Moniteur* of Monday, *April the 1st*, announced the following appointments--

M. DE GASPARIN, Peer of France, Minister of Interior;
M. GIROD (de l'Ain), Peer of France, Minister of Justice and Religion
Duke DE MONTEBELLO, Peer of France, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Lieut.-General DESPANS-CUBIERES, Minister of War;
Baron TUPINIER, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Ministerial of Marine and Colonies;
M. PANANT, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Public Institution;
M GAUTIER, Peer of France, Minister of Finance;
M. DE GASPARIN, also named, *ad interim*, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture and Public Works.

The same official paper explained the terms on which the Ministers had accepted office---

"The negotiation commenced many days since for the formation of a Ministry have not produced any result. We have every reason to believe that the obstacles will not last long. At any rate, such a state of things could not longer last without gravely compromising the material and moral interests of the country. It was necessary that the session should be opened, and that the Chambers should be constituted."

"The Ministers who had resigned could no longer act. It was then necessary that a Ministry of transition should provide for the constitutional exigencies and the direction of affairs. Men known for their patriotism, their personal freedom from selfishness, and their honorable services, have accepted from the King this mission of confidence and devotedness.

"They have accepted, however, only one on the express condition that their functions shall cease as soon as a definitive Ministry shall be formed; assuming, however, themselves the full responsibility of all their acts. They have the conviction that the motives of their determination will be fully appreciated by the Chambers and by the country."

Everybody laughed at the Interim or "April Fool-day" Cabinet, as it is called. Its composition proves how hardly the King was beset. The Duke de Montebello and Gasparin are exceedingly unpopular, from their connexion with the discreditable affair of Conseil the Swiss spy: the rest are men of no high reputation; and General Cubieres is especially disliked, as the agent for the withdrawal of the French garrison from Ancona. Referring to these appointments, the Paris corresdondent of the *Times* says.

"Important though they unquestionably be, there is however one, and a very material difference, between the effects produced by them and the fatal Ordinances of Charles the Tenth.---to wit, they convulse all who read them with laughter; but laughter, it must be owned, highly tinctured with derision, and, perhaps, with bitterness.

"That these appointments were of necessity and of a merely temporary character, I have already said; but that necessity, and the provisional nature of these appointments, will enhance the discontent already fast spreading in France. I mentioned in a private letter the other day, on the authority of a foreigner highly placed, that King Louis Philippe appears to be forfeiting that character for sagacity which we accorded him some years since.' Other persons pretend to see a marked difference between the acts of the King and his Government while under the influence of Prince Talleyrand's councils, and since the death of the statesman.' A third party, whose communications I feel bound to receive with unlimited confidence, asserts that 'the King passes most of his time in conference or consultation with his Majesty's sister, the Princess Adelaide. Of the soundness of her Royal Highness's general judgment no doubt can be entertained; but still, there is reason for lamenting that a more masculine mind and one less taken up with personal feelings and regard should not be the King's councillor on state occasions. The Princess is Liberal, that is one good point: the advice she will give will not, therefore, likely to provoke by its violence. Will it equally avoid the opposite extremity?'"

The same writer alludes to another topic of serious conversation in Paris---

"You will recollect, that a few days since I mentioned to you that the King had stated that he would suffer himself to be deposed rather than abandon his system. This matter is said to have reapeatedly occured to the Royal mind; and we find in consequence, an opinion generally gaining ground that his Majesty proposes to abdicate. At the soirée of M. Lafitte on Sunday night, which was very numerously attended by the members of the Left and Left Centre parties, the expediency of the King' s resigning the reins of government into other hands was openly discussed. It was even contended by more than one person, that is ought not to follow as a matter of course that Duke of Orleans should succeed him. I did not hear these things said but that they were uttered I have unquestionable authority. This however I can assure you, that the word abdication is in every man's mouth, and that the most moderate of those who use it look to at least abdication in effect; for if the Chamber can force upon the King an independent Ministry his absolute system will be at an end."

The *Morning Post's* correspondent reluctantly acknowledges the general opinion that Louis Philippe is no longer the direct and cautious personage he was wont to be considered; and adds---

'The impression now is, that come what may in the shape of a definitive Cabinet, there must be another dissolution. Events become daily more serious and complicated; and it is a bad indication when you hear in *salons* conversations thuching the feeling of the army on the actual position."

There is an increase of distress in Paris. The payments by saving banks very far exceed the deposits. Several thousand smiths and locksmiths are out of employment, who know not where to look for bread. Business at the Bourse was nearly suspended. Altogether the political atmosphere in France is gloomy.---*Spectator, April 6.*

CIRCASSIA AND RUSSIA.

The accounts received from Circassia for the present appear completely to dispose of the pretensions of Russia to a stable footing in that country. They reach to 14th December in the details of military operations, if they may be called so, which the Russians have been carrying on there; but there are advices as late as the 10th ult., and from their silence as to any new movement, which the season itself would almost be an effectual bar to, it is inferred that the brave inhabitants remained in undisturbed possession of their territory, from which they had driven the invaders. From the description given of the difficulties and perils the Russians had to encounter, there would seem to be no alternative but to abandon the contest. It is stated that the Russian army, 8,000 strong, which set out from the new fort at the bay of Semez on 25th November, had only reached the hills which bound that valley to the north, late on the 27th, thus taking three days to traverse a distance which a passenger on foot could accomplish in as many hours, and this without any deviation from the line of march for purposes of aggression or plunder. In the valley through which they passed only four houses were destroyed, which was the act of the inhabitants, who set them on fire to deprive the Russians of a shelter from the weather, which was of the most in lement description. As they proceeded, all that could be done by unarmed and undisciplined masses of people to annoy them was practised; they hung contiually on their flank and rear, and kept this large force, a considerable portion of which consisted of cavalry and artillery, in full occupation. A few days previously the whole army had been compelled to march from the fort of Semez into the plain of Anapa, to meet there a convoy of 300 carts with provisions and stores for the fort, brought from beyond the embouchure of the Kuban under the escort, along the plains of the sea, of some infantry and 1,200 cavalry, who dared not advance further till joined by the army from Semez. The fate of Napoleon on his advance to Moscow was common in the months of the Circassian population, and they were determined to subject their invaders to the same consequences by laying waste, if necessary, the whole of the country. General Raverski, the Commander of the Russian force, marched his army early in December towards the mouth of the Kuban, and was safely intrenched in his own territory. Th s terminates the eleventh campaign of The Russians in that country since the fall of Anapa. What new operations the spring may bring forth remains to be seen, but this further instance of dogged perseverance, by Russia in a favourite object, regardless alike of the waste of money and of life, should sink deep into the minds of all reflecting politicians.—*Times April 20.*

A Berlin letter mentions a rumour of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia being destined by the Emperor for the command of the expedition against the Caucasian tribes, and that he will put himself at the same time at the head of the Cossacks as their Hetman.—The report of Count Woronzow, being ordered to Cracow in disgrace, is confirmed.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 9th inst., quoted by the *Commerce*:---"Every thing here breathes war; the Emperor, it is said, will go to Kiew, even before the marriage of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, to review the army of the south, and to deliver the command of it to Marshal Paskevitch. General Witt is charged to negotiate with Prince Metternich for the rupture of Austria with England in case of a war in the east; and it is said that the Emperor has offered as an inducement to Austria the incorporation of Servia, Bosnia, and the Montenegrian country with Hungary, taking for Russia, at the same time, Wallachia and Moldavia."

SPAIN.

"The *Courier Français* contains the following:—"Lord Palmerston has published at London the memorial which Messrs. Zea and Marliani have just presented to the Cabinet of Berlin, in favour of Queen Isabella, bearing the title—*The Truth on the Question of Succession to the Crown of Spain.* We have perused this document, which is remarkable for its abundance of historical evidences in favour of the rights of Queen Isabella II., whose envoys might have recollected with more pride, that the rights of the young Queen are founded on the will of the Cortes and the people of Spain. But the sovereignty of the people is an argument current neither at Vienna nor Berlin, and the Spanish negotiators have been above all things anxious to succeed in their mission. The devotedness of M Zea Burmudez is no doubt meritorious; but it does not do to compromise one's country while one attempts to serve it. Since M. Zea Bermudez consented to use his good offices with the Northern Courts, in favour of the Spanish Government, he ought not to disavow, even by his silence, the constitution of his country. When he went from Berlin to Vienna, he put his cockade in his pocket; was not this the giving Prince Metternich the right of treating him as a deserter, and of expelling him, as he has actually done, from the Austrian States?—We more than doubt the assertion, that the English Minister for Foreign Affairs had any share in publishing the pamphlet here alluded to.

A telegraphic dispatch from Bayonne, of yesterday, states that the mails from Madrid, which have been delayed two or three days, have arrived there; the communications near Saragossa having been re-established by the division of General Para. It adds that Gen. Nogueras has been appointed commander in chief of the army of the centre, in the room of General Van Halen.—*Galignani's Messenger, April 26.*

A Bayonne letter of the 20th inst. states that Don Carlos was at Tolosa on the 18th. It was fully believed that Maroto had made a movement on Bilboa to draw away Espartero's attention from Ramales. The latter was at Villarcayo, not very well in health, at the head of a strong division. He had passed a contract for the supply of 30,000 rations daily for 3 months. General Rivera was to conduct the attack on Ramales, aided by General Castaneda. The Carlists were in great force to wards Balmaseda and Orduna.

THE NAVY.

The rumour which has been prevalent during the last fortnight in naval circles, of the intention of Ministers to send a demonstration fleet to the Baltic, turns out to be correct. It is to consist of ten seventy-two's, to be commanded by Admiral Gage, viz:---The *Belleisle, Benbow, Blenheim, Cornwallis, Hastings, Illustrious, Agincourt, Hawke, Edinburgh,* and a tenth, the name of which has not transpired. It would seem that information which has reached the Foreign-office of the aggressive disposition which has recently been manifested by Russia, has led to this determination. The sudden determination of the Crown Prince of Russia not to visit England after a hotel had been prepared for his reception in London, is not unconnected with the above piece of intelligence.---(United Service Gazette.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 16.—The Racehorse, 18, Commander Crauford, arrived at Plymouth from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed 10th ult. Our squadron at Vera Cruz was to disperse a few days after the Racehorse left; the Madagascar to Halifax; and the Crocodile to Newfoundland for the summer. Commodore Douglas had given Commander Milne, Snake, an acting order as Captain of the Crocodile; and to Lieut. Hay, Cornwallis, an acting order as Commander of the Snake. The Admiralty have, however, confirmed the promotion of Capt. Watkins, upon the decease of Captain Polkinghorne.

Vice Admiral Sir T. Harvey has embarked at Plymouth, where he hoisted his flag on board the Inconstant, and sailed to assume the West Indies and North American command.

The Implacable, 72, Capt. Harvey, has sailed for Lisbon and the Mediterranean.

The Benbow, 72, was commissioned on Tuesday by Capt. H. Stewart; and the Childers, 13, on Thursday, by Commander Halstead. The Belleisle, 72, and Druid, 42, have also been commissioned this week at Plymouth, as well as the Blenheim, 72, at Sheerness; and the Curacoa, 24, on Tuesday, at Chatham, by Capt. Jones.

The Zebra and Weazle, sloops of war, left Gibraltar for Malta 28th and 29th ult. The Harlequin, 18, and the Wasp, 16, were at Gibraltar 28th: Harlequin to proceed in a day or two to Africa.

The Hydra, steam-frigate, Commander Milward, which has entered a number of men, as soon as her crew is complete will proceed to the West Indies.

The Pelorus, 18, Com. Harding, was, in the middle of October, about to be hauled up on a patent slip at Sydney, having been on shore among the Indian Islands, and carried away her fore foot and false keel.

The Terror, late a bomb-vessel, is commissioned for a series of scientific objects in the Southern Seas.

The first-rate on the stocks in this dock-yard, hither to called the Royal Frederick, is henceforth to be called the Queen, and will be launched 15th next month. The first rate bearing the name of the Royal Sovereign is henceforth to be called the Royal Frederick.

PROMOTIONS.—*Mates*: T H. Page, L. Maitland, and J. H. Kay, to the rank of Lieutenants.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Captains*: Sir W. Senhouse to the Blenheim; J. T. Nicholas to the Belleisle; J. C. Ross to the Terror.—*Lieutenants*: W. W. Hornby, B. F. West, and G. Blane, to the Benbow; J. W. Morgan, C. W Lindsay, and W. F. Fead, to the Curacoa; G. Goldfinch, and H. Story to the Druid; C. Crawley to the Childers; H. Hawkins to the Blenheim; C. Balfour to the Inconstant; W. H. Dobbie to the Belleisle; J. C. Bynon to the Druid—*Masters*: J. Coaker to the Curacoa; H. Chegwin to the Childers; A. H. Chown to the Curacoa; W. Wood to command the Buffalo; R. Elliott, Second Master to the Curacoa—*Pursers*: W. Eales to the Benbow; W. H. Breay to the Druid; J. C. Heathman to the Childers—*Surgeons*: Dr. A. Muirhead to the Curacoa; F. Logan to the Benbow—*Assistant Surgeons*: C. T. Waters, J. H. Haire, R. Bacon, and D O'Callaghan, to the Cornwallis; S. E. Sandys to the Royal Adelaide—*Midshipman*: Mr. Lacey to the Brittannia.

EXAMINATIONS.—The following Midshipmen have passed for Lieutenants:—Messrs. R. Wilcox, J. W. Drummond (Britannia), A. G. B. Holmes (Spitfire), A. J. B. Benton (Winchester), H. B. Hankey (Inconstant), E. L. Brown (no ship). The following gentlemen also qualified for Chaplain and Schoolmaster:---Rev. J. Jenkins, late Barham; Naval instructor, Mr. J. Moncur.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 23.---Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham struck his flag on Friday, as commander in-chief of this port; and the Hon. Admiral C. E. Fleeming hoisted his flag as his successor for the next three years, on Saturday.

The Orestes was at Monte Video, 29th Jan., as well as the Stag frigate, the commodore being on his way to visit the Falkland Islands, where he would find the Arrow, Sparrow, Basilisk, Starling, and Wizard; the Amazon at Bahia; Calliope, Rio Janeiro; Alacrity at Buenos Ayres. The President, Imogene, Sparrowhawk, and Fly, are in the Pacific, from whence the Harrier was daily expected with treasure on board for England.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Captain*: A. Ellice, to the Britannia—*Lieutenants*: C. H Binstead, W. Tringham, N. F. Edwards, to the Britannia; W. Maitland, to the Benbow; H. O. Nolloth, L. Miles, W. Need, R. L. Atkinson, to the Belleisle; C. H. Baker, to the Druid; J. Steane, to the Hydra, to the Blenheim—*Masters*: J. Yule, to the Benbow; R. Yule, to the Britannia; C. Pope, to the Belleisle—*Second Masters*: J. S. Colman, to the Belleisle; F. J. Gruzelier, to the Benbow; H. Jackson, to the Britannia; T. Walker, to the Kite; F. W. Paul, Second Master, late of the Jupiter, to be second in command of the Buffalo; G Allen, re appointed to the Fanny—*Surgeons*: J. Moody, to the Childers; E. Bowen, to the Benbow; Dr. A. S. Allen, to the Belleisle; Dr J. Davies, to the Druid—*Assistant Surgeons*: E. Robertson, and E. Wilkinson, to the Benbow; R. H. Martin and L. E. Sandys, to the Belleisle.—*Mates*; S. S. L. Crofton, and E. Wells, to the Druid; J. P. Branch, and E. T. Brown, to the Benbow; J. B. Kooystra, and A. Cranley, to the Britannia; E. Naucomen, to the Weazle—*Midshipmen*; R. Coote (from the Pelican) to the Daphne—*Clerks*; E. C. Mallory, to Childers; W. B. Pearce (additional), to Benbow; J. Chapman (additional), to Britannia—*Assistant Clerks*; Mr. C. A. Smith, to the Benbow—*Pursers*; J. Cole, to the Belleisle; E. O'Maley, to the Britannia—*Volunteers*; E. Alger, to the Childers;——Fraser (from the Britannia) to the Benbow—*Naval Instructor*; J. Moncur, to the Belleisle.

BELGIUM.

"Couriers were despatched by the signing Ministers late on Friday night, with the intelligence of the ratification of the 24 articles by the Belgian Minister on that day to their respective Courts. The representatives of France, Prussia, Belgium, Holland, and Austria shortly leave this country after a close attention of eight months to the adjustment of this complicated affair. Count de Senfft Pilasch (Austrian Minister at the Hague), and M. Dedel, the Netherland Minister, take their departure on Wednesday or Thursday. Baron Bulow left for Rotterdam yesterday on his way to Berlin.---(Herald.)

"CLENCHING A TREATY.—Never was treaty better secured than the one which was signed on Friday by the representatives of the Great Powers. Each of the five members of the Conference signed their names 216 times, some still oftener, and with the signatures of the representat ves of Holland and Belgium, the number of times the signatures were signed may be computed at 3,000. There were upwards of 1,200 seals affixed, and 30 of the junior members of the respective embassies were engaged in expediting the affair. The treaty would probably not be yet signed if it had not been for the violent remonstrances made against the further delay demanded by the Belgian Plenipotentiaries. A Belgian courier arrived on Saturday at Calais, and offered a large sum of money to be conveyed over in time to London to deliver his dispatches, supposed to contain that which would have caused further procrastination.--(Post.)

A letter from Beyruth *via* Alexandria, dated March 19, quoted by the *Augsburg Gazette*, contains the following:—"The disturbances in the north of the Haouran are put down, and the road into the interior is again free. They were caused by the Anases, a tribe of Bedouins extending from the frontier of Syria to Bagdad. Ibrahim, in order to save his own troops, distributed 14,000 muskets to the Druses under Emir Bechir, who immediately advanced and stifled the revolt. Travellers may now go with security from Damascus to Aleppo, but on the north there is imminent danger of a collision with the Ottoman army. All the regiments, with the exception of those absolutely necessary for garrisons, are marching to take up a position in the Taurus. Soliman Pacha's head-quarters are fixed at Aleppo, but Ibrahim Pacha is constantly moving from one wing to another of his army, which amounts to 80,000 men."

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